FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 052 *18 March 1985*

BULGARIA

AFP: Stanishev Did Not Rule Out Talks With Turkey C 1
Party Daily on Tasks Facing Small Enterprises C 1
[Kotzev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Mar]
Agrarian Daily Reports on Cooperation With USSR C 3
[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME]
Doynov Arrives in Athens for Electronics Exhibit C 4
Zhivkov Receives SRV Fatherland Front Delegation C 4
Leaders' Public Appearances Reported 9-16 Mar C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Policy Under Gorbachev 'Not Changing' [Tomasek] D 1
Positive U.S. Stance at Geneva Arms Talks Urged [Kostka] D 2
Belgium Ignoring Popular Opposition to Deployment D 3
Terrorism Against West Aids Western Hardliners [Hora] D 4
Kempny on Environmental Cooperation With FRG D 6
LCY CC Session, External Threats to SFRY Viewed D 6
[Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Briefs: Oil, Gas Deposits Discovered; Fotjik Returns From Moscow; Toman Back From Uruguay D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Upcoming Trips by Fischer, Stoph E 1
Fischer to Visit USSR E 1
Stoph To Visit CSSR E 1
Activities, Achievements of Leipzig Fair Reviewed E 1
Trade With Iran Discussed E 1
[BERLINER ZEITUNG 12 Mar]
Trade Contracts Concluded E 1
Gerstner Views Fair E 2
Telecommunications Agreement Signed With FRG E 3
Polish Delegations Sign Agreements in Berlin E 3
Trade Union Accord [Warsaw] E 3
Trade Cooperation [Warsaw] E 4
Youth Training Document E 4
Honecker Meets With Indian Ambassador 11 Mar E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar]

HUNGARY

Andropov, Chernenko Policies To Remain Unchanged F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 Mar]
Socialist Diversity in East Bloc Necessary F 2
[Palos in NEPSZAVA 16 Mar]
Lazar, Sarlos Receive New FRG Envoy Jung F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Mar]

POLAND

OPZZ Official Explains Price Hike Reservations G 1
Sejm Marshal, OPZZ Chairman Discuss Cooperation G 1
Main Statistical Office Reports February Results G 2
Statistics Given G 2
Detained French Citizen Expelled for Smuggling G 3
French Consul To Protest [AFP] G 3
DPA Reports Protest Related to Military Oath G 4
Jaruzelski Addresses Scientific Conference G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Others Welcomed at Polling Station H 1
Nicu Ceausescu, Bobu Meet CSSR Youth Delegation H 2
Manescu Meets With Syrian President Al-Asad H 2
Dascalescu, Andrei, Others Leave for Moscow H 2
Council Vice President Meets Sarney in Brazil H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Chamber Session Debates Social Planning I 1
13 March Proceedings I 1
Srebric Address I 4
14 March Proceedings I 8
Finance Secretary on IMF Talks I 11
Conclusions Adopted I 12
Memo on IMF I 13
LCY CC Controversy Over Anti-Inflation Program I 16
[BORBA 7 Mar]
BORBA Critical of LCY Central Committee Work I 17
[Torov, 9-10 Mar]
DANAS Reports on 'Differences' at LCY CC Session I 18
[Lovric, No 160 12 Mar]
Foreign Debt Broken Down by Republics, Provinces I 19
[Vucinic in BORBA 28 Feb]
FEC President Visits Indonesia, Thailand I 20
Gives Press Conference I 20
Stops in Bali I 21
Arrives in Thailand I 21
Talks With Officials I 21
Meets With Prime Minister I 23
Presents Toast at Dinner I 24
Departs Thailand for India I 26
Tanzanian President Holds Talks With Officials I 27
Meets With Sukrija I 27
Gives Speech at Dinner [Dar es Salaam] I 28
Resumes Talks With Djuranovic I 28
Explains Lusaka Decision [Dar es Salaam] I 29
Holds Final Talks, Departs I 29
Communique on Visit Issued I 30

AFP: STANISHEV DID NOT RULE OUT TALKS WITH TURKEY

AU151927 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (AFP) -- Bulgaria has publicly admitted for the first time that it has a programme for Bulgarianising the names of the country's Turkish minority.

The Turkish Government has been claiming for months that the 800,000 Turkish minority are being forced, often with bloody repression, to change their names to Bulgarian forms. Reports from abroad and from diplomatic circles here have claimed about 400 Turks were killed at the end of last year for refusing to change their names.

"At the end of 1984 and in early 1985, a spontaneous and global process to restore Bulgarian names developed in the whole country," Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev said at the weekend.

He was speaking in the Pirin area near the border with Yugoslavia and his words were reported by the newspaper PIRINSKO DELO.

"Everyone understands that name-changing is an historical act. There can be no question of assimilation, because it does not involve forced association of foreign ethnic groups into the Bulgarian nation, but a return of what was...torn from the heart of our people by bloodshed and violence," he said.

He did not rule out possible negotiations with Turkey over Moslems living in Bulgaria.

Meanwhile in Salonika, northern Greece, journalists returning from Bulgaria said the leader of the country's Moslem community Miran Topchiev had denied that the Bulgarian authorities discriminated against Moslems. But he said the leader of the country's Moslem community Miran Topchiev had denied that the Bulgarian authorities discriminated against Moslems. But he said there had been "certain limited reactions" to the name-changing programme.

"There has been absolutely no problem of discrimination or pressure put on Bulgarian Moslems," he said in Sofia this week, the journalists reported. Moslems could elect and pay their religious leaders, manage religious possessions, and repair the 1,100 mosques, he said.

PARTY DAILY ON TASKS FACING SMALL ENTERPRISES

AU151025 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Venelin Kotzev article: "The Great Tasks Facing Small Enterprises"]

[Text] At the present stage of development small and middle-sized enterprises are becoming a reserve in the party's socioeconomic strategy. In this respect they offer indisputable advantages. The accelerated development of the scientific-technological revolution reduces the life span of technology, even of the most advanced technology. Even the most up-to-date technologies are rapidly becoming obsolete. These enterprises, however, are a particularly successful form for the rapid renewal of production and for the introduction of new machines, technologies, and promising discoveries.

TEXT These enterprises can be set up within an exceptionally brief period of time -- 12 to 15 months. Only a few days ago construction began of the scientific-production zone "Red Star," a zone which will unify six small but highly efficient enterprises that have been declared a precongress project. In addition to all the other advantages, these enterprises usually pay for themselves within 2 years. The investment risks are minimal whereas labor productivity is several times the norm. The number of people engaged in the administrative management apparatus is insignificant. The role of the collective is enhanced as a master of socialist property. The small enterprises help in avoiding sharp clashes with the ecological norms.

The implementation of the national program for the building of hundreds of such enterprises in our country will be a significant factor in optimally utilizing our production forces, in technically rearming our national economy, and in raising our national economy to a qualitatively new standard with a view to capturing, within a few years, leading positions in the international division of labor.

Until recently the concept of small and medium-sized enterprises was linked in the people's minds with the image of small workshops producing consumer goods. What is meant here, however, are enterprises which are characterized by the utilization of up-to-date and highly productive technical equipment and the application of flexible and progressive technologies for the satisfaction of a wide range of needs; automation of single-item and small-series production; in-depth processing of raw materials; and maximum utilization of scrap materials.

A list of priorities has already been confirmed in which three basic trends are represented.

The ministry has been charged with a number of particularly responsible tasks: the equipping of these enterprises with complete technical installations; the production of the necessary details, component parts, machines, technological lines, and automation and control systems; and research linked with these enterprises' planning and building. It is particularly important to stress at this point the importance of applying Comrade Todor Zhivkov's idea on the production of modules and of standardized systems that are easily installed, and on their production not only for use within our country but also for export.

The national program for the Ninth 5-Year Plan is at present being elaborated. This program will be confirmed by the end of the first half of the year. It will encompass more than 1,500 enterprises which will be set up by ministries, offices, and economic and other organizations whose proposals and plans are in keeping with the high criteria and have been confirmed in the course of competitions.

The small and middle-sized enterprises which, in the years to come, will spring up around the heavy industry in our country will make a significant contribution to the scientific-technological revolution, thus furthering our comprehensive movement ahead.

The program of the Ministry of Machine Building envisages the creation of 106 small and medium-sized enterprises which will require capital investment amounting to 181 million leva and will employ 13,000 persons, an average of 122 workers per enterprise. The production of these enterprises will have a value of 550 million leva, and 32 percent will be earmarked for export. The value of the net production will amount to 283 million leva and the profits will reach 207 million leva. The average value of per capita production will reach 43,000 leva.

LAST LINE

AGRARIAN DAILY REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU171935 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA) -- In connection with the 37th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and the Soviet Uniotn which will be marked tomorrow, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME reports on the talks between Bulgarian and Soviet specialists on a wide range of bilateral economic cooperation issues held in the editorial office on the newspaper.

Here are some of the facts discussed at the meeting: In Bulgaria there began the construction of a second nuclear power station near the town of Belene (on the Danube). The first stage of the construction includes two 1000 megawatt reactors and the second stage includes four other 1000 megawatt reactors. Towards the end of the century Bulgaria will have a 9 760-megawatt nuclear power generating capacities which will generate 65 per cent of the electricity. The preparation of the construction of the first nuclear centralized heating station in Sofia is also under way. Mr. Aleksandur Tsvetanski, deputy chairman of the "Energetika" coorporation noted that this winter the Soviet country has rendered efficient assistance to the Bulgarian power engineering system which had some difficulties. Overcoming tremendous difficulties the Soviet people succeeded in transporting by the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea the necessary over-plan quantities of coal to the electricity generating capacities in the towns of Varna, Ruse, Svishtov and Vidin.

The experts also commented on the implementation of the 1982 agreement between the governments of the USSR and Bulgaria for oil and gas prospecting activities with Soviet assistance on the Bulgarian Black Sea shelf. The results achieved so far reveal prospects in the search for oil and gas in the region of the shelf in the 1986-1990 period. The specialists hope to obtain an industrial flow of oil and gas as early as this year or in the beginning of 1986.

Agriculture: In the ninth five-year period (1986-1990), the Bulgarian deliveries of agricultural products to the Soviet Union will increase by 25 per cent in comparison with the former five-year period. Joint work is being carried out on a number of projects and technologies are being exchanged. Bulgaria has a powerful basis for the growing of early ripening vegetables which amounts to more than 800 hectares of hot houses which are not fully utilized due to fuel problems. The specialists of the two countries have reached the conclusion that they can offer a way out of this situation. And here is yet another figure: 80 per cent of Bulgaria's export of agricultural products goes to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the most important deliverer of equipment and machines for Bulgaria's agriculture and food industry.

Environment conservation: This is the newest sphere of cooperation. It has been provided for the construction of about 100 projects for decreasing the pollution of the water sources and for the reconstruction of 14 purification stations with Soviet aid.

In the sphere of chemistry 7 contracts for specialisation and joint production are being implemented in conformity with which reciprocal deliveries of 250 important for the national economies of the two countries chemical products are being carried out. The share of specialised and joint production Bulgaro-Soviet chemical products turnover is 50 per cent.

DOYNOV ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR ELECTRONICS EXHIBIT

AU171900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] A delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine building, departed on 17 March for the Republic of Greece. The delegation will review the Bulgarian electronics exhibition which opens on 18 March in Athens.

The delegation was greeted at Elinikon Airport in Athens by Yeoryics Lianis, minister of research and technology, and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SRV FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION

AU151434 Sofia BTA in English 1257 GMT 15 March 85

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, received today the leader of the visiting delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Mr Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Fronts Central Committee and vice-president of Vietnams Council of State.

During the meeting they commended highly the Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations which are undergoing dynamic promotion in all spheres. It was emphasised that the Fatherland Front organisations of the two countries contribute substantially to the development in scope and depth of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Vietnamese people.

Mr Huynh Tan Phat expressed thanks for the solidarity and the support which Bulgaria is rendering to Vietnam and to the other Indochinese countries in their struggle against imperialism and the reaction.

Emphasis was laid on Vietnam's role as a stabilizing factor of peace and cooperation in that region of the world.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES REPORTED 9-16 MAR

AU161933 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 9 to 16 March, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the ground breaking ceremony for the construction of a new printing plant in Sliven (1830 GMT 8 Mar).

Stanko Todorov also attended a meeting of the National Assembly Legislative Commission, which discussed the preparation of the Family Code (1830 GMT 11 Mar).

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting in Sofia marking the birthday of a partisan veteran (2030 GMT 15 Mar).

SOVIET POLICY UNDER GORBACHEV 'NOT CHANGING'

LD171424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Our regular Sunday foreign political commentary is written today by editor Alois Tomasek.

It must be a long time since the bourgeois press has had such a field day as during the past week. Various crystal-ball gazers and pundits who like to pass themselves off as experts on Soviet policy have been tripping over one another in speculation about where Soviety policy will go from here and what direction it will take. If even a fraction of the authoritatively proclaimed views were to become reality, the Soviet Union today would have to be one of the most unstable countries in the world. Well, this, needless to say, is not the case at all. The Soviet Union bade a dignified farewell to the deceased Comrade Chernenko, and earlier the CPSU Central Committee at a special session had already elected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as the new general secretary.

His first speech showed that neither the internal nor the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is changing. Accelerating the country's social and economic development, improving the social fabric and the work of bodies at all levels, and achieving above all a movement in the national economy towards intensification of production and application of the latest research and development findings; this is how the worlds' highest labor productivity levels are to be achieved and will be achieved, and that is the main task of internal policy set out during the lifetime of Comrades Andropov and Chernenko.

All the principles of Soviet foreign policy, too, are to remain as valid as before. Mankind has never been threatened by dangers as terrible as those with which it is now threatened, said Comrade Gorbachev in his first speech as general secretary. The only sensible way out of this situation is for the opposing forces to agree on an immediate halt in the arms race on earth, above all the nuclear arms race, and on preventing the militarization of space. He referred to the recently begun talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva, and continued: I can only confirm that we are not trying to achieve unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries; we do not seek military superiority over them. We seek an effective and substantial reduction in the accumulated arms buildup, not the creation of increasingly new weapons systems either in space or on earth. The sincerity of these words has been proved by the whole history of Soviet foreign policy to date.

The fact that Comrade Gorbachev mentioned the talks which have just begun in Geneva in his very first speech is only natural. The outcome of these talks, about whose early stages little is known so far, could have an influence on world politics and the international situation well beyond the end of this century, and what is more they represent a kind of touchstone of the will to achieve disarmament and to do away with the most terrible kinds of weapons mankind has ever known. Among the matters on the table, after all, are weapons which will be ready only at the end of the century, but which are being developed in the laboratories and design bureaus even now. Ideally, such weapons should never come into existence at all, and this is exactly what Soviet policy is trying to achieve.

The United States' contention that research alone does not amount to increasing the arms buildup is downright preposterous. Even the most primitive weapon like the bow and arrow or stone and sling is only the brainchild of someone who intends to build the real thing. In order to achieve this, he has to master the production technique and be fully aware of the weapon's effect. Today's generation of weapons are developed by tens of thousands of highly skilled specialists working towards a common aim. To build today's hi-tech weapons calls for the kind of concerted effort and concentration of skills which only a few decades ago would have been sufficient to equip a whole army.

That is why it is hypocritical for the United States delegation and a number of American politicians to state that the research and development of new weapons to be deployed in space will go ahead, regardless of what happens at the Geneva talks. Experience shows that whenever any new weapon is developed, it is also put into service, even if only as a tool for political pressure or, to put it less charitably, as a tool for blackmail.

The aim of the United States is the same as ever, and as unrealistic as ever: to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. That is why Comrade Gorbachev calls for talks and an agreement on a fair and equal footing, with no attempts to pull the wool over the eyes of the other side and impose conditions on it. This is the only way to reach a desirable result in the talks, namely an agreement that would lead to the total elimination and banning of nuclear weapons.

It is clear from this that the policy of the USSR is not changing. It is continuing the course set by the 26th congress, true to its humanist traditions and ongoing mission, that of creating conditions for the peaceful building of society and for ensuring the security of the socialist state. All the guesses about forthcoming changes in Soviet foreign policy are only wishful thinking based on what the pundits would like to see happen, not on the facts or a knowledge of events.

The recent visit to the United States by a delegation of Supreme Soviet deputies, confirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to improve relations with the United States. At the same time, however, it warned against bids to achieve superiority in space by means of weapons. If the United States carries out such a policy, the Soviet Union will be obliged to take corresponding measures, said delegation head Vladimir Shcherbitskiy. The explanation of exactly what these measures would be shows just how unrealistic is the aim of forcing the Soviet Union into such huge arms spending that it would collapse economically under the burden. Outspend the Soviet Union on arms until it collapses economically -- that is the favorite fantasy of American politicians. It was made abundantly clear to the American legislators and the entire American public that the Soviet Union is not going to indulge in the copy-cat development of a vastly expensive but ineffective space shield; it will simply upgrade its missiles in such a way as to render them capable of penetrating any system. This is more effective and, above all, cheaper.

If this commentary deals primarily with events in the Soviet Union and with the relations between that socialist country and the United States, that is because these relations are crucial to the issue of war and peace. It is to be hoped that calm and peace have been engendered by the many meetings last week in Moscow of leading statesmen from throughout the world with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The signs are that interesting new ideas were put forward which could mean the beginning of a path leading to the most important goal of all: the preservation of peace.

POSITIVE U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS URGED

LD172354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] The first week of the new USSR-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons is commented on by editor Antonin Kostka, who took part in the opening of the talks in Geneva as our special correspondent:

[Kostka] The importance of these talks cannot be disputed. Their success or lack of it may be a turning point in Soviet-U.S. relations and the beginning of real disarmament or, on the contrary, further escalation of the arms race to entirely uncontrollable levels. That is why the very fact that the talks have opened has strongly influenced international political life.

All the diplomatic talks in Geneva, particularly the disarmament talks, are now linked, to a greater or lesser degree to the Soviet-U.S. talks on space weapons and on nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. For example, I witnessed at the conference session on questions of disarmament how the Indian minister of state for external affairs, Khurshi Alam Kahn, the Finnish foreign ministry official Klaus Toernudd, and numerous other representatives insisted on an early successful conclusion of the conference so that more favorable international conditions might thus be created for the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks, the results of which will influence peoples all over the world.

The representatives of various peace and antiwar movements from a number of countries also arrived in Geneva for the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks in order to remind the participants in the talks of the strivings of the broadest masses for an end to the nuclear arms race, for an agreement on averting the threat of war.

Despite the explicit need for rapid progress in seeking joint, bilaterally acceptable measures against the nuclear danger, the results of the first week of the talks do not give rise to optimism and hope. Apart from agreeing on an agenda and organizational matters, only an initial exchange of views and of some written basic materials took place. This slow and careful pace is not unusual for talks like this; significant results do not usually appear quickly or, to quote Swiss mountain dwellers -- the steepest paths lead to the best springs.

What is far more disconcerting, however, is that everything -- the behavior of the U.S. delegation's press spokesman or the U.S. congressmen in Geneva, or the statements of various senior U.S. officials, not excluding President Reagan -- indicates that the United States is as yet not ready to meet the Soviet offers of an honest agreement on bilateral elimination of the nuclear threat and that, in contradiction to the original Soviet-U.S. agreement, it refuses to even discuss averting the militarization of space. What is more, the fact that Reagan demands further resources for the MX strategic missiles from Congress and that the Americans have just started deploying first-strike nuclear missiles also in Belgium indicates that the U.S. leadership continues to hold dangerous illusions about the possibility of gaining superiority and on the advantages of acting from a position of strength. Neither can lead to success at the Geneva talks. In this situation, the statement by Viktor Karpov, the head of the Soviet delegation, to the effect that he views the prospects of the talks with skeptical optimism, can be understood only as yet another modest Soviet gesture of goodwill toward its stubborn partner in the talks.

Immediately before opening the new round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons, President Reagan gave assurances to the Americans that he will pray passionately for a positive outcome to the talks. If the talks are really to have a positive outcome, Reagan should do something constructive. He should not merely create obstacles and difficulties on the way to an agreement with which even the Almighty cannot cope. Without true will for an agreement, Reagan's prayers will remain empty hypocrisy.

BELGIUM IGNORING POPULAR OPPOSITION TO DEPLOYMENT

LD160019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpts] According to a statement by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Parliament this afternoon, the Belgian Government has agreed to the immediate deployment of American Nuclear first strike weapons on its territory. Michael Cermak comments:

Approximately 1 year ago, tens of thousands of peace defenders joined in an impressive human chain around the air base in Florenne to protest plans to draw Belgium into Washington's nuclear madness. Six months before that, almost 500,000 people filled the streets of Brussels for the same reason. The results of public opinion polls also indicate the same thing: 80 percent of the Belgian people do not agree with the installation at the base in Florenne if cruise missiles, made in the USA, aimed toward the East. The Belgian Government, against the will of its own people, has now confirmed its obligation to bow to another will, a will dictated from the other side of the ocean born of a longing to rule the world. Bonn, London, Rome, and now Brussels have bowed to this will.

The first cruise missiles will arrive in Belgium this month -- a total of 16 -- and launch pads will be built for them in Florenne. By the end of next year, their number will increase to 48. This of course, has logical and unavoidable consequences -- Belgium will be the object of countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact countries.

TERRORISM AGAINST WEST AIDS WESTERN HARDLINERS

LD170333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1615 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Josef Hora Commentary]

[Text] Almost 2 dozen murders in cold blood, and some 60 incendiary or bomb attacks at various military and technical installations in Western Europe -- that, in short, is the symptom of a new wave of terrorism that has emerged in Western Europe within the last few months. This wave started, let us remind ourselves, around 23 December with a bomb attack on the Naples-Milan express and culminated in attacks -- almost daily at one stage -- on NATO bases in Belgium and the FRG.

The whole situation is cut and dried for the bourgeois propaganda: They have dusted off their well-worn cliches about the threat from the left and have quickly contrived to have discovered -- even before the security services, it would appear -- a new political phenomenon, something termed "international terrorism." International squads have been set up to combat terrorism, and American Secretary of State Shultz dramatically informed the Senate in Washington that the United States must prepare itself this year for serious terrorist threats aimed, according to him, primarily at Western Europe but also at Latin America and the Middle East.

The intention of this new wave of terrorism, to cite one of the anticommunist radio stations, is to activate radical elements in the Western peace movement and thereby win over more and more sympathizers. It is no coincidence that in connection with the bomb attacks the Belgian police carried out mass raids and house searches on people who protest the deployment of American first-strike missiles in their country. The authorities in the FRG announced that tough measures will be implemented against anyone taking part in peace vigils and demonstrations at American bases.

A clear comparison comes to mind here with a preceding wave of terrorism that gripped Western Europe from the late sixties to early seventies. Its origin at that time was linked to the deep economic, political, and moral crisis that had taken hold of the capitalist world. It was clearly demonstrated even then that while terrorist violence, whether perpetrated by any number of left-wing groups or ultrareactionary neofascist organizations, can wreak havoc on the day-to-day life of capitalist society, it leaves the foundations of capitalism totally unscathed.

Indeed, terrorism in the form of murders, kidnappings, publicity stunts, and bomb attacks, by causing fear and panic in the man in the street, quite clearly plays into the hands of reactionary forces and results in a clamor for hard-line policies to clamp down on terrorism. And lo and behold, the fight against terrorism has presented itself as an ideal excuse in all of the capitalist countries over the last 15 years for a marked strengthening of the mechanisms of repression and for implementation of a whole series of antidemocratic and antipopular laws and measures. An example of this is the notorious Berufsverbot -- the FRG law that forbids civil service employment to all progressive and democratic citizens.

The same mechanism is now being brought into play by the bourgeois governments, in connection with the new wave of terrorism in Western Europe, in order to suppress and denigrate the peace movement, in the interest, needless to say, of America's aggressive strategy. In this context it is worth quoting Signor Formica, the chairman of the socialist group in the Italian Parliament, who has openly cited the American CIA as the brain behind the terrorist operation on the Naples-Milan express. Reports in the West about the infiltration of paid agents and provocateurs in the peace organizations no longer comes as a surprise. These reports simply show -- and this was already evident in the terrorist activity in the seventies -- that an increasingly clear reapprochement is taking place between far-left elements and the extreme right; links are being developed between these elements and an ever greater part is being played by criminal elements in the activity of terrorist organizations.

It is also symptomatic that most of these left-or right-wing terrorists are recruited from the petty bourgeoisie, from the middle and sometimes also from the upper class. Though they often despise their own class, they are simultaneously incapable of breaking out of its ideological confines. Raised in a class which itself is based upon violence, individual acts of violence are the only weapon they know how to use against a society that has failed them. It is no coincidence that they adopt such people as Nietzsche, or nihilist philosophers like Herbert Marcuse as their spiritual mentors.

All this is grist for the mill of the monopolist bourgeoisie, which tries by means of its propagandists and official ideologists to use the pseudorevolutionary terminology of far-left extremists in a demagogic way and to link by primitive lies left-wing terrorism with the Marxist-Leninist World view and thereby lump terrorists together with communists and members of other progressive peace organizations. Reactionaries hope that in this way they will be able to blame the innocent and divert attention from the true causes of terrorism which are inherent in the very bedrock of the capitalist system.

Revolutionary Marxism, let it be said, has always resolutely rejected, and continues to reject, adventurism and conspiracy in any form. After all, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin stressed this point as early as 1905: There is a yawning chasm between socialism and anarchism which agent provocateurs and the media lackeys of bourgeois governments are vainly trying to deny. The philosophy of anarchism is the mirror image of bourgeois philosophy. Its individualist theories and individualist ideals are the direct antithesis of socialism.

History has clearly demonstrated time and again that every terrorist act, no matter what its motives, in the long run serves only the cause of the extreme right and the furtherance of its aims. This lesson of history is again being confirmed right now in the series of terrorist operations in Western Europe. Terrorism's tracks are following directly in the wake of American first-strike missile deployments and the sparks are flying exactly where there is perceived to be a need to quash growing popular resistance to the dangerous and aggressive policy of Reaganite Washington.

KEMPNY ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH FRG

LD152337 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Interview with Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, by unidentified questioner on the Czechoslovak-West German ecological symposium, which ended in Prague on 15 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Questioner] Comrade Chairman, the subject of the environment is, within the context of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, sometimes reduced to the subject of air pollution, which is either carried from our territory to the territory of the FRG or visa versa. How do you see this conflict in the light of the symposium?

[Kempny] Well, it is necessary to say that certain figures are sometimes manipulated and that sometimes the whole issue is turned into a policial issue. We have agreed with the representative of North Rhine-Westphalia, with whom we have maintained a bilateral relationship for many years -- and one could say that the formal contacts are now being turned into working ones -- that it makes no sense at all to present figures to each other, to blame each other and to make explanations. It is necessary to sit down at one table and think about how to tackle the problem jointly. This is because we believe that this is where the core of the matter lies -- not in trying to place blame, but in putting our heads together and in saying to each other that we want to and indeed must tackle this problem, both in our country and in our neighbor's country, because there is no alternative but to seek solutions, seek ways. The form with which we have started, which is our joint symposium, I believe, is a concrete form, a concrete expression of such a course of action.

[Questioner] For our forests it is clear that one of the preconditions for resolving the environmental issues is considerable investment. What are the further prerequisites for cooperation in this area?

[Kempny] Well, I think the overall fundamental prerequisite is to live in peace. The question of peaceful cooperation between our two nations and in Europe and the world at large is a cardinal issue; therefore, within the framework of peaceful life and peaceful coexistence it is possible to tackle every problem.

LCY CC SESSION, EXTERNAL THREATS TO SFRY VIEWED

AU131618 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "The Solution of Complicated Problems; After the 16th Central Committee Session"]

[Text] To say that last week's LCY Central Committee session attracted great attention would be like pouring water in to the sea. In fact, these sessions quite regularly generate great interest, obviously in connection with the fact that Yugoslavia is grappling with considerable problems in its socialist construction. Although no one expects the Belgrade deliberations of the party's Central Committee to find ready-made solutions to the problems, nevertheless, one expects clearcut words on the main direction and tasks in searching for a solution to the problems.

However, the latest session was particularly significant for two reasons:

First, it evaluated the discussion which had gone on for more than 6 months in the party -- and, in fact, in all of Yugoslav society -- on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session; second, it also approved the program of the Central Committee activities in the period up to the 13th LYC congress, which will convene in the first half of 1986.

The discussion being appraised this time has been truly broad and open and concerns a very large number of issues -- above all, the strengthening of the LCY's role in society; the LCY's unity and action ability; and also many other problems in the spheres of policy, economy, ideology, and the social and cultural spheres. Concerning the LCY, many Communists pointed out the unacceptable and negative tendency toward "federalization" of the party. In certain situations this is manifested by the LCY proceeding as a sum-total of six republican parties and two regional ones (Kosovo and Vojvodina) and not as a united, national party. That is why it was suggested -- apart from other measures that could help put an end to such practices -- that the LCY Central Committee should not be formed as an association of groups of members of this body -- elected at the congresses of the republican communists' leagues and later merely affirmed by the LCY congress -- but that the party's Central Committee should be elected at the congress of the entire LCY. The discussions again stressed the need to be consistent in implementing the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

Naturally, a particularly critical light was thrown on the slow and inadequate realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Janez Zemljaric, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council (federal government), recently mentioned certain, undoubtedly positive, results achieved last year -- such as the 5.5-percent increase in industrial production last year; Yugoslavia's positive balance of payments, which shows an $800 million surplus (in 1979 it still showed a deficit of $3.6 billion); and the fact that Yugoslavia's debts did not increase last year but have remained at the level of about $19 billion. However, inflation is still high (the highest in Europe) and the working people's living standards have deteriorated. The Communists are also refusing to reconcile themselves to the fact that one-third of the industrial capacity is not being utilized, and that only one-half of the working hours are really productive work time. Many of those participating in the discussion demanded more frank information about the extent and consequences of cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and other, similar capitalist institutions, which make the granting of credits dependent on important concessions, which are particularly detrimental to financing in the social sphere. Yugoslav Communists are posing the question: Does not this cooperation endanger the very existence of the country's socialist self-administration system?

Such interrelationships are not imaginary because it is obvious that the inconsistent resolution of internal problems with its own resources and in a socialist manner is encouraging ideo-subversionary penetration and increasing pressure on Yugoslavia. Vojislav Micovic, secretary for information in the Executive Council (government) of the Serbian SR, pointed out in an interview to the weekly NIN that one of the Western centers of psycho- and ideological war has unambiguously formulated the goal of "liquidating the Communist regime in Yugoslavia in any form whatsoever. At the same time, in the interest of achieving this goal, it is necessary for this Western center to support various opposition groups, grant them publicity, and beat the drum for various Yugoslav dissidents who do not even need to have a striking anticommunist flavor." Thus, it is no coincidence that the nationalists have recently been increasing their activities with applause from abroad, or let us say that a part of the church hierarchy has been more energetically opposing the socialist system.

Despite this, the 16th LCY Central Committee session, as well as the program of activities up to the 13th congress, devoted great attention to the ideological struggle against the class enemy.

True, the thing to do first and foremost is to set up a reliable base for this struggle, and thus also to resolve, in time and successfully, the country's internal problems. Some of the speakers in the discussion at the committee session criticized the fact that the resolutions proposed on the appraisal of the all-party discussion did not fully express the open and sharp nature of the opinions voiced in the basic organizations, blunting their edge; and that for this reason the party document would not sufficiently serve to resolve the intraparty problems and the country's difficulties. Only this January the functionaries of basic organizations in Zemun pointed out in the pages of the paper BORBA the spreading opinion that much of the nationwide discussion will not be forgotten and that things will continue as of old.

This kind of danger must not be made light of; but above all, the program of activities pursued by the party's Central Committee up to the 13th congress -- which, as we have mentioned, was also adopted last week at the Belgrade session -- unambiguously formulates the task of leaving words in favor of deeds. The LCY needs to become a party of action and overcome one of its shortcomings -- the inconsistent fulfillment of resolutions. Hamdija Pozderac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, stated in the main report at the session that, in spite of the many critical remarks voiced in the all-party discussion, the broad and mobilizing debate at the session on strengthening the LCY's leading role in society and its ideological and action unity has confirmed that the party is capable of resolving the country's current economic and social problems. The preparations for the 13th congress will be part of the long-term test of this ability, and also an opportunity for a concentrated onslaught toward new, purposeful steps on the path of comprehensive development of Yugoslav society.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS DEPOSITS DISCOVERED -- According to Arnost Thon, director of the "Moravian Crude Oil Mines" enterprise of Hodonin, drillers of the enterprise have located near Gajary and Zdanice, at a depth of almost 2,000 meters, deposits estimated to hold more than 1 million "recoverable" metric tons of crude oil in each case. In the Zavod deposits, at the depth of more than 4,000 meters, reserves of more than 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been discovered. The survey of similar geological structures at a depth of about 6,000 meters must also be given priority in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and afterwards, according to Thon. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 85 p 5 AU]

FOJTIK RETURNS FROM MOSCOW -- Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, returned from Moscow to Prague on 6 March. Fojtik was accompanied by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department heads. They were welcomed at the airport by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and by Igor Cherkasov, councillor-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 85 p 1 AU]

TOMAN BACK FROM URUGUAY -- Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, who headed the CSSR delegation to the inauguration of the new Uruguayan president, concluded his visit to Uruguay on 6 March. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 85 p 7 AU]

ADN REPORTS UPCOMING TRIPS BY FISCHER, STOPH

Fischer to Visit USSR

LD151751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, is to visit the Soviet Union in the second half of March 1985 at the invitation of the Government of the USSR.

Stoph To Visit CSSR

LD171749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay a visit to the CSSR in a few days' time. He will go at the invitation of the chairman of the CSSR government, Lubomir Strougal.

ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS OF LEIPZIG FAIR REVIEWED

Trade with Iran Discussed

AU131750 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Leipzig (ADN/BZ) -- Yesterday Horst Soelle, minister for foreign trade, received Mojtaba Khosrowtaj, deputy minister for trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The partners in the talk discussed the further expansion of the exchange of goods and the deepening of economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of industry, the transportation sector, agriculture, and mining. The guest was very interested in what was offered by the GDR electrical industry as well as in the possibilities of closer cooperation with research and teaching facilities of the GDR university sector.

Trade Contracts Concluded

LD152215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN) -- GDR foreign trade concerns today concluded further significant import and export contracts at the Leipzig fair. For example, the GDR is to supply rolling mill equipment, twisting machines, and wire-processing machines to the USSR.

On the basis of specialization agreements the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine is to receive ultrasound testing equipment from Poland. Six thousand hermetic compressors and compressor sets are to come from Bulgaria. Technocommerz had agreed to the export of natural gas compressors worth R10 million to Poland and the delivery of dairy fittings and diesel motors to Hungary and Yugoslavia respectively. Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, and Hungary are to receive chemical plant from the GDR.

Technocommerz agreed to mutual supplies of fittings worth around 10 million and of industrial fittings worth over 12 million with partners from Poland and the CSSR. The GDR is to receive 3,000 metric tons of alumina for the production of alimunium from Hungary. It is to export 6,000 metric tons of anode mass for the Hungarian steel industry.

Yugoslavia and Poland have bought measurement equipment worth 6 million valuta marks and optical-physical measuring equipment and microscopes worth R6.3 million respectively from Carl Zeiss Jena. The foreign trade concern Chemie-Export-Import concluded a contract for delivery to Yugoslavia of anticorrosion paints and hardened resins.

Gerstner Views Fair

DW180757 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpts] If I were to characterize the past week of the fair, I would describe it as an extraordinarily intensive fair. Business activity was extremely robust, and there were many interesting export and import deals. Long-term agreements were concluded by government representatives. I cannot ever remember so many ministers of foreign governments coming to Leipzig before. Their official negotiations have set the stamp of an international trade conference upon this spring fair. The negotiations showed that the GDR is being regarded as an efficient and reliable partner and that cooperation with the GDR is desired. The GDR's role in the international arena has grown stronger. This was shown quite clearly at this spring fair.

There were innumerable talks in which not only exports and imports were at issue, but at which the concern for peace was also discussed. The atmosphere at the fair was marked by the desire to contribute to detente since the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva also began this week. Quite a few toasts were proposed in Leipzig to the successful outcome of the negotiations. Businessmen from all over the world regarded themselves as a coalition of reason, so to speak.

What I also noticed was, dear listeners, that there was much talk in Leipzig, at business negotiations and at press conferences, of cooperation on third markets. This sort of cooperation certainly is nothing new. However, in the past it often proved to be so complicated that the preparations made did not always bring about success. For some time now breakthroughs seem to have been achieved in this respect and the GDR is cooperating on third markets with a large number of countries. I particularly want to mention Austria, Japan, the FRG, France, and -- as was indicated in a statement made in Leipzig by Italian Foreign Trade Minister Dr Capria -- also Italy. These are only a few examples. A successful tradition in this field is our cooperation with Austria's VOeST-Alpine. This cooperation can truly be called a pioneering achievement.

The increased striving by capitalist countries for cooperation with the GDR on third markets can also be interpreted as an appreciation of our country's enhanced technological and economic efficiency. And, dear listeners, this efficiency, created by continuous economic growth, is actually a reality. Our industrial production has attained a value of M400 billion, and this was reflected in a very impressive way in Leipzig.

I have named here a number of Western countries with which we are cooperating on third markets. To be sure, such cooperation with CEMA countries is of a quite different nature. There are hundreds of joint projects in which we are cooperating with CEMA countries. However, this cannot be called cooperation on third markets in the same sense. In the framework of socialist integration, the CEMA countries are a joint economic area in which there is an increasing integration of the economies of the individual CEMA countries.

The spring fair has also laid emphasis on what we are pointing out untiringly, that is, the paramount role of microelectronics. In my view we are right to talk so much about microelectronics. Nonetheless I believe that many of us do not yet fully realize the importance of this phenomenon, which to an increasing degree is changing our working and living conditions. We must be prepared to adjust ourselves to something new, to learn something new, and to acquaint ourselves with the computer. Hall 15 of the fair gave us an idea of what is coming, and it was not only in this hall, but everywhere at the fair. In all branches and in the representations of all countries microelectronics held a prominent place.

The fair showed that we are keeping abreast with this development; the GDR is now one of the few countries which is developing and producing microelectronic components.

I would like to list an example displayed at the fair of the effects produced by microelectronics. The U-881 type of a microprocessor manufactured by the Erfurt microelectronics combine weighs 5.6 grams and is being produced in 75 minutes. It replaces an implement which contains traditional components, such as transistors, ions, resistors, and conductor plates which weighs 306 kilograms, whose production required 400,000 minutes. I repeat: 5.6 grams, compared to 306 kilograms, and 75 minutes of production time compared to 400,000. This certainly suffices to show that we are facing a revolution that will increase the forces of production immeasurably; this is the technological revolution.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD152107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar (ADN) -- Agreements and arrangements were concluded on Friday between the GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Federal Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications in the FRG for the setting up and running of transmission capacity for telecommunications transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West).

With these agreements and arrangements, which are of great benefit for West Berlin's communications, the GDR is again providing proof of its good will to contribute constructively to the practical implementation of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971.

POLISH DELEGATIONS SIGN AGREEMENTS IN BERLIN

Trade Union Accord

LD160931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] The possibility of expanding cooperation between the trade union movements in Poland and the GDR was discussed by Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), during a meeting in Berlin with Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Free German Trade Union Federation. During the visit, an agreement was concluded on cooperation between the federation of trade unions of Spolem employees and the Federation of Trade Unions of Employees of State Trade and Services of Poland and the Main Board of the Trade Union of Employees of Trade and Cooperatives of the GDR.

Trade Cooperation

LD161009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Anna Kedzierska, minister of domestic trade and services, had paid a working visit to GDR. In her talks with members of the GDR Government she touched on issues concerning the two countries' cooperation in the border areas in the sphere of small-scale industry, crafts and services to the population, and trade of market goods. A document was signed instituting cooperation in these areas.

Youth Traning Document

LD152253 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] De ense organizations [wehrorganisationen] of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic today agreed to deepen their close friendly relations. A document to this effect was signed in Berlin by Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch and Divisional General (?Zygmunt Huszcza). Various joint events, competitions, and meetings are planned. The exchange of experiences about the political and ideological, patriotic and internationalist education of youth, and the exchange of information about the forms and methods of premilitary training, form the main content of the agreement between the Society for Sport and Technology and the Polish counterpart organization.

HONECKER MEETS WITH INDIAN AMBASSADOR 11 MAR

AU131730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday, 11 March, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Prabhakar Menon, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR, for a talk. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings and a message from India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Erich Honecker thanked him for the message and stressed that the GDR attaches great importance to the continuous and trustful exchange of opinions with the Indian Government. In the friendly talks the interest of both states was emphasized to further expand and deepen the close friendly relations and the mutually useful cooperation.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's determination to contribute to a turn for the better of the world situation. He expressed the expectation that the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations on disarmament questions would lead to constructive results. What is necessary is to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent its spreading to space, he said.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to India's active commitment for peace, nuclear disarmament, and international security. The GDR, he said, supports the cause of the "Delhi Declaration" that is aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe and at a return to detente.

Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey to the Indian prime minister cordial greetings and best wishes.

ANDROPOV, CHERNENKO POLICIES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

LD161201 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Headed "Continuity and Dynamism," Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG carries a major contribution from its Moscow correspondent.

Following the change in Soviet Party leadership the world "was searching for an answer to the question to what degree will Soviet policy remain continuous, what change is expected and where the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Union are heading.

The contributor notes that answers cannot be ignored as the Communist Party and the great power in question has a special responsibility for social progress, peace, the progress of mankind, and Soviet strategy and political practice have a decisive impact on world affairs.

Moscow showed full awareness of this responsibility in the firm and undelayed action in the first hours of mourning when an extraordinary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee plenary meeting unanimously elected Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary.

The daily says that people who have just returned from Moscow and those who draw conclusions from public statements characterize developments as continuity and dynamism.

Principally this indicates "the continuation of the collectively worked out policy and its purposeful and consistent implementation... It is not accidental that for the realization of the complicated and testing challenges of his post the new general secretary appealed for the support and active help of the party's leading bodies and the sharing of their historical experiences.

"Naturally, there is no doubt of Gorbachev's personal contribution to the shaping and assertion of this collective policy -- both in way of thinking and style. The official biography that was issued to introduce General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev (54) stressed his initiative, energetic attitude, political experience and aptitude in organization. The personalities who met him recently remarked on his composure and openness.

"The addresses delivered during the extraordinary Central Committee session and the funeral ceremony can be considered policy speeches. The observation of key importance made is that the strategy worked out with the active contribution of Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko during and after the 26th congress has been and will remain unchanged."

The contributor stresses that emphasis on the continuity of strategy is of immense importance as the CPSU has entered a highly important stage. Preparations for the party's 27th congress have gained impetus, and the supreme Party forum is to discuss and adopt the reconsidered party programme and plans for the development of economy and society. "These conceptions cover a period beyond the year 2000, and the general secretary's speeches outlined their main directions. A decisive change is needed -- the economy must be geared to an intensive phase of development, and it is imperative to rapidly reach the most advanced technical and scientific standard and the highest labour productivity levels."

It was made clear in Moscow that "the Soviet foreign policy is consistent and clear -- it is the policy of peace and progress."

NEPSZABADSAG adds that the new general secretary of the CPSU confirmed that "Moscow is well aware of the nuclear danger threatening mankind and intends to do everything in its power to protect peace.

TEXT It is stepping up its endeavours to that end and intends to take advantage of every opportunity. It is resolved to carry on the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. It will respond to goodwill with goodwill, and to confidence with confidence.

"Moscow has confirmed with renewed vigour that it wants an end to and not the continuation of the arms race, and an effective and substantial reduction of the weapons arsenals and not the creation of new earth or space weapon systems. What it wants to achieve in the Geneva talks is not one-sided advantages but compromises reached on the basis of equality," says NEPSZABADSAG.

SOCIALIST DIVERSITY IN EAST BLOC NECESSARY

LD172207 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- "Our modern history is part of the history of the socialist world. The reverse is also true: The four decades of socialism have played a determining role in the development of our national fate", writes Tamas Palos, editor-in-chief of the Hungarian news agency MTI, in a full-page article carried in Saturday's NEPSZAVA. The article, written in the spirit of preparations for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, reviews the development in the last four decades, with data supplied, and the problems of the present. In connection with this latter the author raises the question: "What is the explanation for those large-scale changes, transformations, reforms and difficulties which take place in certain countries of the socialist world system?"

The author states four reasons for these: "Development has continuously raised a multitude of new issues and tasks to be solved by the communist parties, the socialist countries. And the elaboration and gradual introduction of new answers, new conceptions and new methods has begun." Furthermore, in most of the socialist countries, primarily in Europe "the reserves of extensive development of economy have been exhausted and the switching over to intensive methods of economy has to be realized". The third reason is that "every socialist country has to adapt to the established world economic situation which developed in an unfavourable way for us." And the fourth: that we also "have to adapt to the more tense international situation".

In the following the author points out that these are objective reasons.

The other characteristic feature is that many new methods and means have to be applied for the mentioned reasons, and the necessary changes have to be realized almost simultaneously. "This means that we have to solve the qualitatively new tasks of internal development at a time when the international political and economic conditions of socialist construction have become more difficult".

The reality of socialist countries today "indicates an extremely important process: adaptation to realities and demands. These justify the capability for change of socialism, which is at the same time a vital condition of it. The better it can take realities into consideration, the better it can adapt to these, the better accords to demands of the age, the stronger socialism is", stresses the author.

In the following the author speaks about the unity and diversity of the socialist countries.

Mentioning China and Albania Tamas Palos states that "differences in views, or even isolation does not lead to the given country automatically breaking those objective threads which bind it to the socialist world system. The socialist countries which ceaselessly work to restore unity base their policy on this very factor.

LAST LINE

They believe that in several countries the new-type economic-social relations and the regularities following from these will, in the end, prove stronger than all potential and ideological wanderings from the correct road."

With respect to the diversity of the socialist world system "we do not consider it a negative occurrence", writes the author. Among others, this originates from the differing development level of the forces of production of the individual countries, from the national characteristics. At the same time, conscious efforts have to be made to establish unity. It is essential that this diversity "be uniform with respect to its basic tone, in other words that it rely on the idea, interests and aims of socialism."

In the final part of the article the author stresses: "Safeguarding peace, preventing aggressive wars, realizing general and full disarmament, and the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems continue to be in the focus of our foreign policy." He points out that "the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty has developed into a reliable defence potential, and as the foreign policy coordination of the member states has strengthened parallel to this development, it is understandable that every member state is ready to renew the treaty which expires this year." The author also points out that "we, the socialist countries, our social system wish to assure safeguarding socialism not solely and not mainly with military means, but by strengthening our economy, perfecting our social achievements, developing and expanding socialist democracy. For this we need time and peaceful coexistence with capitalism on a long-range. This is the philosophy of our peace policy", writes Tamas Palos in "NEPSZAVA".

LAZAR, SARLOS RECEIVE NEW FRG ENVOY JUNG

AU141533 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 March 85 p 8

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received Dr Ernst-Freidrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG, on an introductory visit.

OPZZ OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PRICE HIKE RESERVATIONS

LD152051 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 15 -- National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] vice-chairman Romuald Sosnowski, interviewed by ZYCIE WARSZAWY today, elaborated on the union's reservations about the government price hike decisions and the results of the recent round of union-government talks.

He said: "We told (the government) that a shrinking welfare fund in the enterprises would imperil children's and employees' holidays. Hence the decision to increase subsidies to this goal, and to start work on a new minimum pay in the future. We believe that a minimum pay should be based on what will be established as a minimum admissible living standard.

"The date of meat price hikes has been moved till July, there will be a seasonal price for butter and strict controls over derivative product and services price growth.

"Finally, a mixed working group will be founded to examine economic rationality of price hike decisions.

"Our aim is to work out a systemic principle for price rise compensations based on the average shopping basket. We are dissatisfied with hitherto measures tailored to other criteria, because they compensate for the cost of living growth to a small degree," Sosnowski said. "We think that the recent three price operations had not such a big effect on regulating the economy. Maybe this just turns up an inflation spiral. Just let us see: prices rise, payments go up, costs go up, and ... prices rise again, and we are back to square one.

"The more so as this is not accompanied by any stimuli to increase production, and that ineptitude, waste and mismanagement are calculated in the prices.

"We also want to bring about proper price relations in the national economy, and that is why the government have adopted our postulate on speeding up the works on collective labour contracts.

"I think that we pay the highest price for a mess in this field and for the lack of adequate measures of the value of labour."

SEMJ MARHSAL, OPZZ CHAIRMAN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD152219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa met with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), and representatives of the Presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee, in Warsaw today. The meeting was in the form of a working discussion on the subject of cooperation between the Sejm and the OPZZ. It has been considered a matter of fundamental importance to create conditions which will allow the trade union movement to influence the creation of legislation and to assess its functioning, to a greater extent than it has been so far. It has been decided that draft laws, which are filed with the Sejm, will be sent to the OPZZ for its opinion.

It was considered as the most urgent legislative task to finalize work on the draft law on court settlement of disputes within the labor law and social insurance, that has been in progress for a very long time now. The trade unionists also discussed the amendement to the law on trade unoins. Principles of continuous working contacts between the Sejm and the OPZZ were set up during the meeting.

MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS FEBRUARY RESULTS

LD152307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] A report by the Main Statistical Office on Poland's economic situation in February this year indicates that compared with the same period last year a drop occurred in production in the extraction industry and in construction; the amount of freight carried by public transport fell, fewer apartments were commissioned, and exports and imports and the procurement of milk and eggs dropped.

However, among other things, the level of production of the power, chemical, machine, and food industries was higher than during the January-February period last year. Work productivity in the nationalized industries also rose. More animals for slaughter -- both beef and pork -- were purchased, while the average monthly wage rose: In the socialized economy it amounted to Z17,188 in January and February this year. As in January, the harsh winter and the attendant fuel difficulties exerted a considerable influence on the results of the economy in February. Implementation of the plan for the current year during January and February lagged behind that of last year during the same period although the arrears are not so great that they cannot be made up for.

Statistics Given

LD161155 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 15 -- Exceptionally low temperatures and resulting fuel shortages have considerably influenced Poland's economic situation last February and led to a drop in industrial production. Also smaller was the output of extracting and processing industries, that is those branches which were more dependent on weather conditions, fuel supplies and transport.

Losses caused by severe winter in January and February 1985 are estimated in terms of sold production of socialized industries at more than 100 billion zlotys. The economy also suffered losses due to the increased consumption of energy and fuels, damage of street surfaces in towns and disruptions of communication network.

Sold production in the socialized industry calculated in terms of constant prices and real labour time was lower by 2.2 per cent and in terms of comparable labour time -- higher by 2.7 per cent against respective figures for February 1984.

January and February of 1985, if compared with the same period of 1984, saw a fall in the production of coal mining, and fuel industries, iron and non-ferrous metallurgy, as well as of transport facilities, chemical, mineral, glass, wood and paper industries. Power, metal, machine-building, precision, refined pottery, textile, clothing, leather and food industries reported a higher production.

Labour productivity in socialized industry in terms of comparable labour time was by 3.7 per cent higher than in February of 1984, whereas in January and February -- by 2.3 per cent higher.

The procurement of fatstock exceeded by 7.4 per cent the procurement in the same period of 1984, and in January and February of 1985 it was higher by 6 per cent if compared with the same period of last year.

Freight transported by socialized transport enterprises amounted to 70.5 million tonnes, that is, it was by 17.9 per cent lower than in February 1984.

TEXT In February 1985, exports calculated in constant prices were lower by 13.4 per cent and imports -- by 5.7 per cent, if compared with February 1984. In January and February 1985, if compared with the same period of last year, exports went down by 12.1 per cent and imports -- by 1.1 per cent. As far as trade with socialist states is concerned, exports in January and February 1985 were lower by 9.2 per cent and imports -- by 2.6 per cent if compared with the same period of last year.

As far as trade with capitalist states is concerned exports went down by 14.9 per cent and imports went up by 1.1 per cent.

The surplus of imports over exports in trade with socialist states at the end of February 1985 in current prices amounted to 198 million roubles, whereas in trade with capitalist states the surplus of exports over imports in current prices amounted to 62 million U.S. dollars. Progress in the implementation of tasks embodied in the central annual plan in the first two months was slower than the lapse of calendar time (16.2 per cent), the respective figures for export and import totalling 10.3 and 12.3 per cent respectively. (10.5 per cent and 10.6 per cent in 1984).

The average monthly pay in the four sectors of the socialized economy (industry, building, transport, agriculture) in the January-February period (profit and balance surplus payments included) was 11.5 per cent higher compared to the respective period last year.

Money incomes of the population went up by 55.8 per cent compared to February last year (13.7 per cent without the value of revaluation cheques), while spending grew by 13.0 per cent. Compared to the corresponding periods last year, the value of retail sale in February went up by 11.6 per cent, and in the January-February period -- 10.9 per cent.

Market supplies of retioned products covered the fixed rations. As for non-food articles, reported was persistent shortage of a number of light industry products and of a majority of consumer durables. Market reserves towards the end of February outscaled last year's figure by 24.4 per cent.

DETAINED FRENCH CITIZEN EXPELLED FOR SMUGGLING

LD151402 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] A French citizen has been expelled from Poland. He was in our country as a tourist and tried to take abroad from Krakow propaganda material of hostile and tendentious nature. It has been established that he also smuggled a considerable number of hostile publications into Poland from the so-called Solidarity office in Brussels.

French Consul To Protest

NC161343 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 16 (AFP) -- The French consul in the southern Polish city of Krakow said today he would lodge a protest with local authorities after French librarian Frederic Castaing was allegedly abducted on leaving a police station and tortured with lit cigarettes.

Mr. Castaing, who arrived in Paris last night, said he was arrested by militiamen on Tuesday after they found documents on him relating to the "Committees for the Defence of Legality."

Consul Francois Breton told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that the first thing he knew about Mr. Castaing's incarceration and injuries was when a local hospital telephoned to say a "Frenchman in a terrible state" was being given medical treatment. Mr. Breton added that he would protest to the city's mayor. In an interview with AFP last night, Mr. Castaing implicitly acknowledged that he was carrying outlawed documents, but refused to give the reason for his trip to Poland.

DPA REPORTS PROTEST RELATED TO MILITARY OATH

LD171510 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Podkowa Lesna, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Thirteen young people began a hunger strike in Podkowa Lesna, a town 30 km from Warsaw, on Sunday in support of the recruit Marek Adamkiewicz (28) who has been sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years' imprisonment. He was called up for military service last autumn but refused to take the oath.

The participants in the protest action are students or graduates from colleges in various parts of the country. The include Maciek Kuron, son of the prominent founder of the Self-Defense Committee. The young people called the sentence a breach of law. The soldiers' oath contains passages with ideological elements, for example the commitment to loyalty to the government and alliance with the Soviet Union, which cannot be reconciled with the consciences of many recruits. However, the Polish criminal code covers imprisonment for refusal to do military service, not for refusing to take the oath. The Supreme Court has likened this to refusal to do military service.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD151917 Warsaw Televsion Service in Polish 1620 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] A 2-day nationwide conference of scientific and technical workers has opened in Warsaw. Members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, workers from educations establishments and institutes, representatives of industry, and inventors and rationalizers are taking part. The proceedings were opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The premier indicated the problems that should be considered in the course of the proceedings. Among these are organizational, psychological, and material barriers which form an obstacle for adequate use of the intellectual potential of Polish science and technology. General Jaruzelski emphasized the importance of today's meeting for the leading scientific and technical workers which is taking place during the preparations for a party Central Committee plenum, the subject of which will be the role of the intelligentsia.

The introductory report for the discussion was read by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology at the Council of Ministers.

At the end of the plenary session, Wojciech Jaruzelski met a group of the most outstanding workers in science and technology. Representatives of the National Trade Union Accord with Alfred Miodowicz as well as representatives of employees' self-government with the chairman of the Sejm Self-Government Commission, Jozef Barecki, took part in the meeting.

Ceausescu, Others Welcomed at Polling Station

AU171500 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Today marks the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and people's councils. A large turnout at the polls early in the morning, immediately after the polling stations were opened, demonstrates -- on this day of national holiday -- the great civic responsibility of all our country's citizens and their exemplary unity around the RCP and the program that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] presented to the voters in this election campaign. The great majority of voters have already voted in almost all areas of the country at this hour.

At polling station No 1, in the 23 August constituency for the election of deputies to the GNA, all voters had cast their vote by 1000. A great number of citizens, voters in this constitutency, as well as residents from other parts of Bucharest had gathered in front of this polling station to greet the country's main candidate on this election day, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Republic, and chairman of the SDUF. Tens of thousands of working people from this large industrial area in Bucharest enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and other Comrades of the party-state leadership. This was a further opportunity for them to express their feelings of gratitude for the constant concern and the untiring activity Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is carrying out to continuously develop our country and achieve our nation's well-being and ensure Romania's prestige in the world.

The chairman of polling station No 1 warmly welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. He reported that voters had begun casting their votes in the very early hours of the morning. The chairman of the polling station then extended wishes for long life to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the voters, as well as wishes for good health and work energy to the benefit and happiness of all our people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in his turn, conveyed wishes for new successes to all voters in their activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then cast his vote; so did Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership who accompanied the party secretary general. After voting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the working people who were at the polling station. Pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

At the exit of the polling station the same enthusiastic atmosphere and the same warm welcome was given. Before parting from the tens of thousands of citizens who were eager to meet with the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were invited to joint in a hora.

This whole event has once again illustrated the resolute determination of all our people to act in close unity with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the party program of the homeland's future development, a program that the SDUF presented at this election.

NICU CEASESCU, BOBU MEET CSSR YOUTH DELEGATION

AU152119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/3/1985 -- A delegation of the Socialist Union of Youth of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the organization's Central Committee, visited Romania over March 12-15, 1985, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

The delegation was received on March 15 by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the important role incumbent upon the youth organizations in the education in a patriotic, revolutionary spirit of the young people, in the fulfillment of the two countries' development programmes, their contribution to the consolidation of the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship, to a better acquaintance between the Romanian people and the Czechoslovak people.

The same day the delegation met with Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth. On the occasion, views were exchanged at length on the cooperation between the two organizations.

MANESCU MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

AU142104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES 14/3/1985 -- Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of Romania's State Council, called, in Damascus, on Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, president of Syria. On the occasion the Syrian head of state was handed over a message on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The interview also occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between the two presidents.

During the interview satisfaction was [as received] at the ascending course of the friendly Romania-Syrian relations and highlighted the joint resolve to do everything for a further expansion and deepening of bilateral relations, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. To this end the sides agreed to open negotiations between the two governments in view of working out an agreement on the development of the Romania as soon economic relations over the 1986-1990 period and further. The sides also approached certain major international issues, particularly the Middle East developments.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu an invitation was renewed for President Hafiz al-Asad and Mme Anisse al-Asad to pay an official visit to friendship to Romanian as soon as possible. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure, and the visit will be paid in 1985. The interview proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and full understanding.

DASCALESCU, ANDREI, OTHERS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

AU171515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1440 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/3/1985 -- On Sunday, March 17, a delegation led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, left for Moscow on a working visit.

The delegation is made up of Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The delegation was seen off at Bucharest Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian first deputy premier, by other government members.

COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT MEETS SARNEY IN BRAZIL

AU161941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Brasilia (AGERPRES) 16/3/1985 -- Messages between the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of Brazil, Tancredo de Almeida Neves, were exchanged in Brasilia when Brazil's acting president, Jose Sarney, received Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, personal representative of the president of Romania, to the installation festivities.

The reception was an opportunity to stress the Romanian and Brazilian people's common aspirations for peace, independence and progress, the possibilities that the two countries' development programmes provided for their economic, technical, scientific and cultural ties to grow more. Romania was shown to cherish a further development of the good relations of friendship and cooperation with Brazil, as well as of their cooperation to promote a policy of peace, disarmament, security and cooperation worldwide.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION DEBATES SOCIAL PLANNING

13 March Proceedings

LD141113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The draft of the new law on the foundations of the system of social planning and on the social plan of Yugoslavia was today at the focus of attention of the Federal Chamber delegates. With Stojan Bjelajac in the chair, the Federal Chamber also discussed the amendments and supplements to the law on criminal procedure, the law on economic crimes, and on personal incomes of officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly.

At the beginning of the session, the delegates paid homage to Konstantin Chernenko and the recently deceased prominent revolutionary and People's Hero Filip Bajkovic with a minute of silence.

The introductory report in connection with the proposal to adopt the law on the foundations of the system of social planning was submitted by Borisav Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

Following the report by FEC vice-president, Nevenka Novakovic asked to speak. She stressed that the proposed document could serve as a good basis for the preparation and adoption of this law, work on which should be speeded up so that medium-term plans, too, could be adopted on time.

Pointing out the problem of unemployment, Nevenka Novakovic stressed that this law should find the best plan solutions for employment.

Bogdana Levakov stressed that the proposed nature of the guidelines that the SFRY Assembly would be adopting, undermined the self-managing character of social planning and that there were elements of the administrative planning method. Therefore, as she said, this should be deleted from the law. The proposed joint plans in large systems, too, are not acceptable because they are contrary to the Law on Associated Labor.

Having presented some other comments, Bogdana Levakov concluded that the proposer should reexamine the concept of this law, bearing in mind all the comments made.

In Dragan Rodic's assessment, the proposer has made a significant attempt to simplify the existing planning system, to have the plans exert a more efficient influence on the economic and social trends, and at the same time combat the practice of voluntarism, autarchy, fragmentation, and monopoly by group-property relations. I think, the delegate said, that the proposer's intention to create, through certain changes and simpler solutions in the planning process, conditions to strengthen the integrational function of planning, should be endorsed. In this respect the draft offered could serve as a basis for future work on preparing the law, Rodic concluded.

Rado Roter proposed that there be no haste, that only the proposal to adopt the law be endorsed, and that an effort be made to compile a better draft than the existing one. Pointing out the shortcomings in the present draft law, Roter observed that the methods of planning were not elaborated sufficiently and that some subjects had not been given their appropriate place.

Dusan Alimpic, delegate from Vojvodina and president of the Yugoslav Assembly, also took part in the debate. Having stressed the exceptional significance of the proposed legislative project, Alimpic stressed that this law settled the social relations essential for the implementation of the workers' socioeconomic position, as guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution and regulated by the Law on Associated Labor.

The functioning of the entire system of planning depends to a large extent on the planning method at the federal level. The federal plan must, as Comrade Kardelj used to point out, provide initiatives and exert influence and be binding as regards the content, directions, and measures of the joint economic and development policy, which depends on the capability of our society as a whole to control haphazardness in market relations and within the framework of associated labor, as well as in mutual relations between republics and autonomous provinces; it should coordinate and direct the main trends of social reproduction and ensure greater stability of the economy, material trends of social reproduction, and the reproduction of socialist social relations at an increasingly lower level.

To be able to play such a role, the federal plan should be protected to the greatest possible extent from etatist and technobureaucratic pressures that could, under our current conditions, bring the federal plan into conflict with the self-managing structure of society and with the equality of the republics and autonomous provinces.

Vanco Nikolovski said that there was unanimous view in Macedonia that the law should be adopted as soon as possible because any delay could have negative consequences for the quality of plans that should be adopted by the end of the year. The draft law, in his view, reflects the constitutional orientations and could represent a good basis for working out the proposal of the law. Dealing with the objections about the law being unconstitutional because its (?orientations) are different from some of the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor, Nikolovski stressed that this is a preamble to an unnecessary debate. This is an issue of the comments about the Law on Associated Labor not being respected when a work organization makes decisions on the plan. It is true, Nikolovski said, that on this point the draft deviates from the Law on Associated Labor, but it does not deviate from the SFRY Constitutions. In his view, the SFRY Constitution does not contain provisions about the plan of a work organization having to be decided by consensus, as Articles 463 and 478 of the Law on Associated Labor specify. The Constitution does not envisage a consensus when decisions are made on income either.

When I advocate that consensus not be applied to the decisionmaking process on a work organization plan, I am deeply convinced, Nikolovski went on, that consensus need not be the most democratic form of adopting decisions; in fact, it could be deeply undemocratic because it gives the right to the minority, perhaps even an explicit minority, to block the decision of the majority and thus achieve its narrow interests.

Vehbija Hajredini (Kosovo) believes that we cannot but stress the FEC's efforts as the proposer of the law to institutionalize constitutional orientations and the orientations contained in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Sonja Krasovec made several specific comments on the submitted text of the draft law. The first objection concerns the provision according to which, as she said, workers in basic organizations are deprived of the constitutional right to be one of the exponents of planning. A bad aspect of the draft is also the fact, as she said, that income does not take the motive for planning as a basic category, it neglects the system of simultaneous planning, and it does not stress enough the responsibility for preparing and realizing the plans.

Speaking on behalf of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Dragan Vasiljevic pointed out that it was very important that the new law on planning be adopted and controversial issues be eliminated as soon as possible. One should not, however, harbor any illusions that this law will resolve all economic activity problems that we have not succeeded in resolving with other systemic laws, self-managing agreements, and social compacts. It is unacceptable, Vasiljevic stressed, to attempt to resolve uneconomic types of behavior, which many environments have been tolerating for years, with a law change.

Zvonko Spoljar noted that the proposed text of the law did not respect the orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and that the delegates had found themselves in difficulties because they should implement this program. Spoljar advocated that the law be drafted in line with the demands of the program and that a planning system be compiled that would be permeated by the logic of self-management.

Mijat Sukovic, FED vice-president, then asked to speak. He did not agree with those who believed that concluding self-managing agreements and social compacts was a constitutional order that must not be omitted when draft laws on planning were compiled. He stated that this was an issue of an imprecise interpretation of the Constitution. In addition, Sukovic stressed that practice had not confirmed that self-managing agreements and social compacts had so far eliminated uncertainty in carrying out plan orientations and fully ensured the self-managing position of workers in the planning process.

Having voiced at the beginning of his speech dissatisfaction about the delegates paraphrasing, in connection with this law, the attitudes of their assemblies, which are not the delegate base of the Federal Chamber, Miodrag Trifunovic spoke at length about Articles 33 and 34 of the law -- as he said, about the indisputable right of the federation to regulate the foundations of the planning system in the SR of Serbia. Neither can any law claiming to regulate the foundations of the planning system bypass the social plan of the SR of Serbia. In line with the specific aspects of this republic, Trifunovic stressed and proposed that the question whether the federation has the power to regulate the foundations of the planning system for the entire country and thus also for the SR of Serbia be decided by the Legislative-Legal Commission because this is within its jurisdiction.

The Federal Chamber then adopted the conclusions referring to this subject. Before that President Stojan Bjelajac informed the delegates that according to the standing order, there was no possibility to accept the proposal put forward by Rado Roter that the discussion of the draft be left for a special session.

The conclusions stress that the chamber adopts the proposal for the adoption of the law on the foundations of the social planning. It also binds the FEC to take into consideration, when preparing the proposal of the law, all suggestions presented at today's session and other forums that submitted their views to the SFRY Assembly.

After the recess, the chamber also adopted the amendments and supplements to the law on economic crimes and amendments and supplements to the law on offenses that violate federal regulations. With the amendments to these laws, punishments for economic crimes and for offenses that violate federal regulations are increased.

The chamber also adopted amendments and supplements to the law on criminal procedure that do not affect the procedural court relations by parties or the principles of criminal procedure, but which eliminate some vacua and supplement some articles.

The most significant novelty is the fact that the possibility is provided for implementing in Yugoslavia sanctions pronounced on our citizens by courts abroad if this is envisaged by international treaty and if punishments are meted out in accordance with our criminal laws.

The chamber then adopted the proposed law on amendments and supplements to the law on personal incomes of officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly and on payment of personal incomes of delegates at the SFRY Assembly. The basic change is that presidents of working bodies who do not receive personal incomes at the SFRY Assembly, have a right to a functional allowance.

The chamber then discussed the analysis on the state, problems, and directions of the further development of the SFRY legal system. The introductory report was submitted by Dr Boris Petkovski, president of the working body for drafting this document. He proceeded from the assessment that our law in the entire post-war period played a significant role in developing self-management, but he also indicated some unacceptable phenomena. In recent years, the normative role of the state has been particularly pronounced; what represents an even greater problem is the fact that the law is not applied. The fundamental principles of constitutionality and legality are violated not merely by individuals, but by organs authorized to protect them, Petkovski said. Phenomena of replacing the principles of constitutionality and legality with principles of expediency arewide spread and the practice of arbitrary interpretation of the regulations is also present. The attitude toward law is often determined by someone's material interest, etc.

Our law, Petkovski went on, does not protect social property enough. In addition, as the analysis showed, there is a wide-spread practice of very pronounced separation of law formulation and law application. The reasons for the inconsistent application of federal laws should, in Petkovski's words, also be sought in the fact that mechanisms for their application are not always provided.

In proposing what should be done to improve the situation, Petkovski suggested, among other things, drafting a resolution on the state and problems of the legal system. Parallel with the resolution, work should also proceed on the proposed measures for its implementation.

The chamber will continue its work tomorrow.

Srebric Address

LD141146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The draft law on social planning has attracted a great deal of attention on the part of the public, but there has been virtually no attempt to give the proposals that will express critical observations and allow a necessary and direct confrontation with proposed solutions their proper form. By virtue of that, the proposed solutions have been left without a critical basis for proper public assessment and evaluation. This was stressed at the session of the Federal Chamber today by Borisav Srebric, FEC vice-president, during his statement on the draft of this important systemic law. In his view, this conclusion is inferred mainly by a vary wide range of views with emphatic polarities.

For example, the view that joint plans in individual infrastructure activities -- the railways, post office and telephones, and others -- are based on our Constitution is denied, on the one hand, and, on the other, it is proposed that joint plans should be extended to cover other activities, too. Against all expectations the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces appears to have become a matter of controversy. The interpretation of the guidelines for the preparation of the plans, which are within the jurisdiction of the SFRY Assembly, has also become polarized.

Having stressed that our present system of planning is rather complicated and unfunctional, Srebric spoke of the solutions offered by the new regulation.

The proposal to adopt the draft law on the basis of the system of social planning and on Yugoslavia's social plan proceeds especially from the socioeconomic position of the workers in associated labor and from the essential functions of planning and unified market, he said. Mechanisms have been worked out that can be applied and that ensure the efficiency of the system of social planning.

Of course, the efficiency of this system is not an isolated issue. In addition to the above-mentioned interaction between planning and a unified market, the functioning of the entire economic system of socialist self-management depends on the efficiency of the system of social planning. The successful functioning of any part of the economic system independent of its other parts cannot be imagined. This means that we must make rapid changes in our entire economic system in keeping with the demands of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Changes in associated labor itself are also required. The purpose of these changes is to ensure the adaption of our economy to the economic criteria of economic operations, without running into inflation and regardless of whether inflation appears in the form of price increases or in the form of accumulation of noncovered losses. The removal of all barriers that now hinder self-management integration of the economy within the totality of the Yugoslav territorial space comes under the same category. Without all this the social planning system cannot be efficient.

According to Srebric, the following are the basic mechanisms of the system of social planning: guidelines for the preparation of all plans adopted by the SFRY Assembly; joint foundations for the preparation of the plans of the organizations of associated labor laid down by workers by direct vote; plans of organizations of associated labor based on technological and economic systems and in infrastructural activities; joint programs for Yugoslav social plan development, including republican and provincial social plans, expressing the totality of social reproduction, that is to say the totality of the development policy of the country; and plans of organizations of associated labor and of other planning subjects.

Speaking of the guidelines for the preparation of the plans, Srebric said that they must represent a point of departure of planning for one 5-year period, but that it is very important that during the practice of planning, we should fill them in with appropriate substance.

The adoption of guidelines should be preceded by the fundamental critical analysis of the development in the period that is about to finish and the analysis of conditions and possibilities for the development of the country in the forthcoming period. It is particularly important to make the exact assessment of the effect of outside factors encirclements [okruzenja] on our material development and the inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor.

On the basis of the above-quoted analysis and the long-term aims of our socialist self-managing society, the guidelines for the preparation of plans should express the strategic points of the development in the forthcoming period.

Some people think, Srebric went on, that the guidelines for preparing the plans exceed the framework of our system because they allegedly restrict the rights of other planning subjects.

Why should and how can the guidelines have such a meaning? Besides, the guidelines are known to be established by the SFRY Assembly on the basis of the agreement between the assemblies of the republics and provinces. Is it not normal that the starting framework for planning, particularly of the common interests and aims that, in the sense of guidelines, should include all planning subjects, should be adopted by the delegates' system?

Common bases for the preparation of associated labor organizations' plans represent the exceptionally important mechanism of the entire system of social planning, in other words, the element of planning methodology, Srebric noted. These bases include all the aspects of acquiring an income, earning an income, dividing an income, and associating the resources. This is being done in the basic associated labor organizations by individual voting for and against.

The mechanism of common bases provides for direct self-management of workers in the basic associated labor organizations and the development and integrative functioning of associated labor planning. The focus of planning is transferred to a work organization and the complex associated labor organization, but not to the disadvantage of the socioeconomic position of workers in the basic associated labor organization and their rights to self-management. On the contrary, in this manner the position of the basic associated labor organizations objectively strengthens and so does their integrative role, precisely on the basis of expanding the association between work and resources, thus creating conditions for associated labor to control, more and more successfully, the development of production forces, realizing its direct and lasting interests and aims. In this way conditions are created for eliminating fragmentation, which paralized the associated labor planning and caused the multiplication of the existing economic structure and numerous difficulties in social reproduction.

While stating that the workers were responsible for working, administering social resources, and managing income as a result of their own social work and social work as a whole, Srebric pointed out that workers' councils and administrative organs had to take direct responsibility for administration, planning, and development and for the use of accumulation and other assets for financing investments. This was a natural division of responsibility because the workers could not be responsible for the work of their managing and administrative organs. These specific organs had to be responsible for the work of their managing and administrative organs. These specific organs had to be responsible to the workers for their work and the results of administration. If the workers' councils and administrative organs proposed to the workers major decisions on which the earning of income in the forthcoming years was dependent, they had to be directly responsible for their realization. Thus the possibilities were reduced for the manipulation of the workers.

One of the open questions in connection with the common bases for the preparation of the plans relates to the duties of the basic associated labor organization, which spoke against the mutual bases. The proposed solution is not the most satisfactory one, because it can encourage group-ownership behavior, it is not in keeping with the position of the work organization as an administrative unity, and it does not suit the nature of planning.

Legal restrictions on planning as a form of the law of value also added to the methodological and other ones. Of course, for the implementation of a workers' constitutional rights, a better solution can also be found and one should look for it during the work on the draft law.

In the continuation of his statement, Borisav Srebric pointed out that new technology is particularly important for planning and developing the associated labor organizations and society's productive forces as a whole. It was not enough to base the strategy of technological development only on an agreement. It was very important that this strategy be based on capable self-managing subjects who were able to concentrate knowledge and resources. What one talked about here was the conduct according to the law and not the goodwill, he stressed.

In the view of the FEC vice-president, one of the greatest weaknesses of our present institutional mechanism of social planning lies the fact that it separates development from research. Hence our distinct tendency to the import of technology, which, among other things, resulted in technological dependence on abroad. Mastering and applying new technologies requires the concentration of the "critical" mass of knowledge and resources. Even the work organization, as a rule, is a narrow framework for this concentration.

While noting that the draft law proposed that associated labor organizations, which represent technologically and economically unified systems, should adopt common plants, Srebric stressed that it was not right that this proposal, so essential for the rational development of unified technological systems, should meet with very strong resistance. All the possible "arguments" are being used, he said, as far as renouncing not only economic but also technological unity. Notorious truths about the development of modern productive forces are becoming the subject of political challenge. It would be a good idea, Srebric warned, if the very exponents of such challenge would compare their attitudes not only with the provisions of the Constitution on the unified market and with the appropriate demands of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, but also with the facts of modern progress.

For the sake of example, Srebic pointed out that the railways are the most distinct example of an activity, (infrastructural one) that must have a common plan as a unified basis both for the social plan of Yugoslavia and for the social plans of the republics and provinces. How does one imagine, he asked, "the coordination of plans" and the establishing of the social plans of sociopolitical communities based on the plans of the associated labor organizations, if we are not ready to accept the real integration of the activity of the railways and similar activities that could not survive if they were not integrated.

Srebic then spoke about what the federal plan should contain. He said that by its contents, it should express the policy of the development as a whole. The development policy primarily had to control the structural changes that open up the prospect of development in one planning period (and longer). These changes should be in the social plans of both republics and provinces, and their realization should be the subject of separate agreements. The structural changes particularly relate to the development of energy transport, food production, and technology, and to inclusion in the international division of labor -- in other words development of the exporting sectors of economy. The successful development of these sectors, based on long-term plans, ensures the overall stability of economy.

Though complex, our system of social planning presents numerous methodological problems. These problems can be least expected to be resolved by "issuing" so-called minimal common indicators.

Who needs these indicators and to what end? In fact, the minimal common indicators are the expression of a layman's understanding of the planning methodology.

Continuing his statement, Srebic said that the draft law did not separately define the principles of planning such as simultaneity, continuity, and reality, because they did not determine anything on their own. But from the appropriate provisions of the draft law, it is clear that the principles of simultaneity and continuity are incorporated in it. All planning subjects pass their medium-range plans, as a rule, for a 5-year period.

It is the same with the constitutional principles of agreementseeking and consultations, which this draft law interprets as the democratic way of coordinating interests and aims. The very development of the system of self-managing, agreementseeking, and consultations is the subject of other laws and general self-managing acts.

Self-managing agreementseeking and consultations in the associated labor is continuous and planning must proceed from concluded self-managing agreements and consultations.

With regard to the principle of the reality of planning, Srebic said that it could not be the subject of the law. It would be difficult for one to be under an obligation to plan realistically. One must proceed from the fact that planning is a necessary aspect of development and, therefore, there is an objective need to plan realistically.

Finally, Srebic underlined that special attention should be devoted to the fact that the draft law did not implement the essential revision of the existing social planning system. This particularly relates to the socioeconomic bases of the system. The proposed changes relate to the institutional mechanism of the social planning system. In keeping with the orientations in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the mechanisms have been created that enable the application and greater efficiency of the present system.

14 March Proceedings

LD142136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber continued its session, which started yesterday, with a discussion on the resolution on development and promotion of scientific and research activities.

Stefica Bahtijarevic, representative of the working group which prepared the document, was the first to take part in the discussion. She began by explaining that the resolution had to be drafted since, under the Constitution, it could not be made into a law but only into a general directive act. The resolution, Stefica Bahtijarevic said, points to the framework and prerequisites for comprehensive development in this sphere, with particular emphasis on its contribution to our social development. The resolution ratifies and recognizes science as a production force and as an integral part of social work. It advocates the inclusion of scientific-research activity within social development.

Stefica Bahtijarevic went on to present some figures that indicate that our science lags considerably behind the achievements of others.

Our overall investment in science is from 15 to 30 times less than that of developed countries and investment per scientist is four to five times behind that of developed countries. In our country, she added, there are only 11 scientists per 10,000 inhabitants. This puts us behind not only developed countries, but some neighboring ones as well. In the 1978-83 period the share of overall investments in science from the national income fell from 1.07 to 0.91 percent.

We must not delude ourselves, Stefica Bahtijarevic warned, that this document will solve all the problems. However, it is useful as a [word indistinct] factor and a factor that would emphasize the importance of science for our society's development.

Vojislav Mikic (Serbia) made reference to the work of scientific-research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army. The Armed Forces Council for Scientific Work supports the draft resolution with the demand that the document be made more specific and operative. The council also supports the proposal that a commission for science and technology be established in the SFRY Assembly.

It has been 25 years since the previous Federal Assembly resolution on scientific work was adopted, Surija Popovic, delegate from Kosovo said. Popovic advocated that the pooling of labor and resources between the developed and insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo be accompanied by the pooling of knowledge, cadres, and resources from the scientific-research sphere. In conclusion, Popovic expressed his belief that the proposed resolution will be of great importance for the development of scientific research in our country.

Boro Petkovski (Macedonia) drew attention to the fact in the country we have created an economic structure that requires a lot of capital and physical labor but very little knowledge and scientific achievements.

Speaking on behalf of the SFRY Association of Scientific Work Communities, Dragutin Popovic said that this resolution should be adopted since it is a document of vital importance for the development of science and technology. He thinks that the general attitude of the republican and provincial communities for science toward this resolution and the tasks stemming from it should be examined.

In Janko Pucnik's view, the resolution on scientific and research work should also emphasize the need for encouraging the younger generation whose skills and enterprising qualities are a guarantee for successfully mastering high technology.

After this the delegates adopted the conclusions on this item, which emphasized that the chamber accepts the draft resolution on the development and promotion of scientific and research activity in Yugoslavia. The proposer was also given the task of incorporating the remarks and suggestions made at today's session into continued work on this document, as well as of consulting other interested organizations and associations of associated labor.

The discussion on the scientific and research work and the draft resolution was followed by a broad debate on the analysis of the SFRY Assembly implementation of the constitutionally established common interests in the federation.

Ela Ulrih-Atena spoke on behalf of the working group for the preparation of this analysis.

Having explained how the work proceeded and how the analysis was prepared, Ela Ulrih-Atena stressed that the analysis was, in fact, only a part of a greater project on the implementation of the common interests in the federation. This, however, should not prevent the SFRY Assembly from endorsing this analysis and from taking the measures necessary for improving its work so that the SFRY Assembly's constitutional role can be more fully realized and its full responsibility and efficiency secured.

A rather lively discussion followed Ela Ulrih-Atena's very detailed explanation of the role of the Assembly's chambers in the implementation of common interests in the federation.

The first to speak was Vanco Nikolovski. Reading through the material, I became deeply dissapointed by its superficiality. Therefore, it cannot be considered the basis for a serious discussion. It resembles more a report on work and tasks of the Assembly and less a critical analysis of the system of relations in the federation. I expected a scientific and critical examination of the issue that would point to the directions of the further development of the political systems.

Our problems are numerous. Nikolovski said that the SFRY Constitution views Yugoslavia's economic area as united, while what we have at the moment are national economies. The Constitution also envisages that Yugoslavia should develop as a self-managing democratic community, but it is developing now as a community of republican and provincial states.

Why? I am deeply convinced that the SFRY Constitution provides different and better solutions than those being applied, Nikolovski said.

Delegate Dusan Pekic described the implementation of common interests in the federation as a very delicate and important issue. Some of these interests are being successfully realized, Pekic said; however, unity in the SFRY Assembly is not always the same and is very often absent. This should have been pointed out in the analysis.

Jogan Savin stressed that there should be a proper report on the extent to which delegates from associated labor are involved in the work of the Federal Chamber bodies and the nature of their activity, and the extent that their proposals are being taken into consideration when Assembly acts are drawn up. This must be done since there are remarks in the presented material about insufficient worker participation.

After the debate the Federal Chamber accepted the analysis of the implementation of the constitutionally established common interests in the federation. In the Federal Chamber's view the debate pointed to some important issues and directions of the further development of the political system in this sphere.

The analysis and conclusions on the debate will be submitted to the Federal Council's Commission for the Social System and will be used in the preparation of the final document on the functioning of the political system.

At the end of today's rather exhausting session, the Federal Chamber discussed the implementation of delegate relations in the delegate system and the way in which delegations of basic self-managing organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations are being informed through SFRY Assembly bulletins about issues within the SFRY Assembly's jurisdiction.

According to Zdenka Tunic-Vojnic, the development of the delegate system during the last 10 years has indicated that it is a complex, prolonged process confronted by numerous obstacles, objective difficulties, and resistance by bureaucratic-technocratic forces. The most unfavorable effect of this is that the influence of associated labor in the assembly system is too weak to have any considerable effect on the transformation of the political system.

After the debate the Federal Chamber adopted the basic assessment made in the analysis of the implementation of delegate relations in the assembly system.

Finally, the Federal Chamber decided to recommend to the FEC that the views of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia about some provisions of the existing law on the basis of the credit and banking system should be taken into consideration when drawing up the new draft law concerning this issue.

Finance Secretary on IMF Talks

LD141924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- A draft agreement with the IMF, which is in keeping with the resolution adopted in the SFRY Assembly in late December, was arrived at during complex and difficult talks with the IMF, said Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, at today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which was also attended by Federal Chamber delegates.

Speaking about the results of talks with the IMF mission, he recalled that the credit arrangement should enable us to make use of about $300 million in the period from May this year to May next year and that its conclusion was also a prerequisite for the preparation of an agreement with our creditors -- governments and banks -- on rescheduling of debts. This concerned a total of $5.7 billion scheduled to fall due during the 1985-88 period.

According to Klemencic, some of the criteria given in the draft agreement, in which the FEC delegation agreed with the fund's mission, were even less restrictive or less binding than our orientations in the resolution. For instance, Klemencic says, in the draft agreement we envisage an increase of $200 million in the foreign exchange reserves, while the resolution specified $400 million. With regard to the surplus in the current balance of payments, we committed ourselves to $900 million, while the resolution envisaged a surplus of $1.5 billion. Our orientation is toward reducing our foreign debts, while the draft agreement does not impose any obligation to do so, Klemencic stressed. As for the policy concerning the rate of exchange for the dinar, it was agreed that this should be adjusted in accordance with the difference between the rate of inflation in our country and the rates recorded by our main foreign trade partners.

Klemencic reported that the most difficult part of the talks concerned the monetary-crediting policy and the policy on the rates of interest. Finally, the following solution was arrived at: With regard to the adjustment of the rates of interest on 1 April, it was agreed to limit the adjustment to 4 percentage points on 3-month deposits. In the next period calculations will take into account the success achieved during the preceding 3 months and the planned projections, in other words, the projected movement of prices over the next 2 months.

Klemencic also presented the FEC's proposal to the SFRY Assembly asking the latter to endorse the draft agreement-memorandum agreed with the IMF or in other words authorize the FEC to send the memorandum to the IMF. It is envisaged that the discussion on this draft document and its adoption by the IMF's executive directors should take place in late April.

The draft agreement envisages, Klemencic explained, that after the expiry of the arrangement in May 1986, the IMF should monitor economic trends in our country and on the basis of consultations with the appropriate organs in Yugoslavia give its opinion on economic trends in our country and the realization of economic policy goals. After the expiration of the new arrangement, Klemencic stressed, we do not intend to prepare a new agreement containing criteria on compliance and other obligations. Instead, the fund would report on economic trends in our country on the basis of the goals specified in the economic policy resolution we have adopted. It would monitor, with particular attention, the situation of exports, foreign exchange reserves, and the country's current balance of payments. This monitoring is a necessary prerequisite for further postponement of our obligations to foreign governments and banks that will fall due in 1986, 1987, and 1988.

Klemencic said the unfavorable trends in the first 2 months of this year highlighted the need to make an effort to implement this year's resolution. Any deviation from this year's economic policy priority tasks could not only call into question our ability to meet the obligations agreed in the memorandum, but could also lead to economic and other difficulties in society. The assessments that difficulties are now behind us and we shall be able to develop in a more settled manner this year are erroneous. We must carry on with the implementation of the policy of stabilization, Klemencic said, and in this respect there is no other alternative.

A new meeting with creditor governments is expected on 25 March this year. We shall continue to ask for a rescheduling arrangement for a period of several years with respect to the part of the debt owed to these governments and government agencies that will fall due during the period concerned. We do not expect the discussion on fundamental issues to be concluded or the formal signing of a joint document to take place at this meeting because there is still very strong resistance to the concrete implementation of any kind of "approach" governing several years. The signing of the accord will probably take place after the IMF's executive directors have adopted a positive decision on the memorandum. We are making arrangements with the commercial banks in connection with new talks in mid-April, and we expect acceptable solutions to be found to questions on which visible differences now exist. This concerns the manner of implementing the 4-year agreement and the cost of credits, in other words, rates of interest, said Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, at the end of the introductory report.

Conclusions Adopted

LD142049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following the report by the secretary of finance, the Chamber adopted, without debate, the conclusions proposed by the committees for economic relations with other countries and the credit-monetary system.

The conclusions noted that the Chamber accepts the FEC report on negotiations held with the IMF mission on the new stand-by arrangement.

By proceeding from the orientations contained in the economic policy acts for 1985 and the program of normalization of national foreign liquidity from 1984 until 1990, the FEC should continue negotiations with the foreign commercial banks and governments of creditor-countries on the rescheduling of obligations to other countries that have fallen due.

The conclusions say that it is necessary for the FEC and all relevant organs and organizations to take the necessary measures for implementation of the fundamental goals and prerequisites of economic policy and of obligations taken on with regard to the IMF.

Following the introductory report, Miran Potrc (Slovenia) conveyed the view and comments of the Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy and stressed that the material does not provide adequate replies to some fundamental issues and that it lacks the critical assessment of the causes, on account of which the constitutional concept of the common interests at a federal level is not fully implemented.

Potrc stressed that the analysis does not shed enough light on the question of applying consensus at the Chamber of the Republic and provinces, something that should certainly be done.

Branko Sotra (Bosnia-Hercegovina) also agreed with this and added that it is precisely on this question that there were assessments in the analysis that are unfounded.

Following a short debate about whether the analysis should be sent for discussion to associated labor organizations, the Chamber accepted and adopted conclusions that expressed support for the basic assessments contained in the analysis and stressed the need for more consistent implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation.

The session ended after Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, replied to a number of delegate questions.

Memo on IMF

LD152144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly yesterday endorsed the draft memorandum that represents the basis for another stand-by arrangement with the IMF and empowered the Federal Executive Council to sign it. The memorandum points out the significant results achieved while carrying out the economic stabilization program in 1984, especially by raising industrial production and exports and halting the decline in imports. The social product began to rise again in 1984 after falling in 1983 and a surplus of over $850 million was recorded in the balance of payments. Such trends are a sound basis for entering a phase of constantly balanced growth that presupposes the ability to meet our financial obligations to foreign countries and raise the standard of living in the country. This will depend, however, on our ability to raise production, and consequently the necessary prerequisites are the appropriate level of imports and the rise in investments needed to restructure our production capacities and adapt them to future requirements.

The memorandum then explains the basic goals of our medium-term policy, as well as the tasks already defined in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development this year. This means it is necessary to be more efficient in using domestic resources, in other words production capacities, money and labor, and to establish greater equilibrium between supply and demand and rely less and less on foreign accumulation. In 1984 as much as four-fifths of our total needs were met from internal sources and the exporting sector's share of the total utilization of the available resources rose from 22 percent in 1979 to 24 percent.

The process of structural adaptation, with the aid of greater reliance on our own resources, to market criteria and economic efficiency has only begun and the results referred to were achieved at the cost of great self-denial by the working people and other people of our country, as is also shown by the prolonged fall of real personal incomes.

The memorandum stresses that the degree of adaptation achieved in 1984 should make possible a gradual modernization of the Yugoslav economy and a halt in the fall of real personal incomes. It then goes on to emphasize our country's resolve to carry on with the policy of the real rate of exchange for the dinar, interest rates, and balanced supply and demand. Structural disproportions still preclude the full attainment of the positive results of such a policy and consequently the resolution on this year's economic policy lists the reduction of these disproportions among the basic goals. The rate of economic activity is expected to speed up to such an extent that it will become possible to consolidate the surplus on current balance of payments in convertible currencies at a level of about $900 million with a moderate growth of investments and consumption. Consequently the growth of exports continues to be the primary aim of our policy.

In carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and in raising production and exports, the policy of maintaining the real rate of exchange for the dinar represents a permanent orientation. It will be pursued with small periodic changes in order to make up the difference between the rates at which prices are rising at home and on the foreign market. This will maintain the competitiveness of the goods and services intended for export, which means that export activity should have to rely less and less on special incentives. At the same time it is necessary to strive to improve the functioning of our foreign exchange system and ensure a relatively secure and timely access to the foreign exchange needed for economically justifiable and socially recognized purposes. At the same time, it is planned to reduce our foreign indebtedness by $400 million dollars and for this purpose it is envisaged that the gross indebtedness abroad should not exceed $3.2 billion. This includes refinancing and the possible importing of reproduction materials, equipment, and the mass consumption goods bought on credit, as well as possible short-term debts totalling no more than $100 million. This is based on the expectation of a balance of payments surplus of at least $900 million and an increase in foreign exchange reserves of at least $200 million, so that the latter should by the end of 1985 reach the level of at least $2.35 billion. All these figures are considerably higher in the documents defining this year's economic policy.

In the policy of income and prices the aim is to ensure changes in distribution in order to strengthen the link between the productivity of labor and income per worker. A social agreement on the acquisition and distribution of income in the whole country has been signed for this purpose. The fall of personal incomes should be halted this year, with a gradual slow increase expected after this. In the sphere of taxation a greater burden will be imposed on income that is not the result of work in the economy's social sector and on personal property. Very broad liberalization is envisaged by legislation in the field of prices, with the proviso that the rise in prices is expected to be restricted by lowered demand at home.

The part dealing with financial discipline stresses that all business, and in particular investment decisions, must be based on sound economic principles. The laws adopted at the end of last and at the beginning of this year are in fact oriented toward this and thus in 1987 an end should be put to covering losses from joint reserve funds. Restrictions in payments of personal incomes by associated labor organizations operating at a loss have also been made more incisive, while the number of exceptions has been considerably reduced.

The adoption of the law according to which the increased costs of commercial banks arising from the exchange rate differences would be covered from the income during the period in which they arise, is in progress. Regulations in the sphere of payment circulation and calculating of income, in particular with regard to bills of exchange, will also be reexamined.

Together with other instruments of economic policy, support for stabilization goals should also be ensured through credit and monetary policy. This implies a more selective approach to credits for the economy, in order to ensure that the level of credits is in line with the resources available, thus exerting an influence on reduction in inflationary pressures. Credits are already being restricted to organization of associated labor in the production sector that have a monopoly position in determining prices and at the same time keep excessive reserves of finished goods, thus causing artificial shortage on the market.

The memorandum also stresses the intention to restrict, in line with the resolution for this year, growth of the net domestic assets to a maximum of 15 percent. This means credits can increase by 30 percent and the money supply up to 42 per cent. This way there will be an economic influence on a gradual decrease in price increases.

In line with the Long-Term Stabilization Program, the policy of positive, real interest rates will be continued. Last year this policy yielded positive results in the increase in savings and in a more realistic attitude in adopting investment decisions. It did have, however, negative results, above all due to the high indebtedness and low level of profitability of associated labor organizations as well as the intensified pressure on the increase in inflation. A periodic coordination of interest rates with 3-month deposits by citizens and the economy is planned for this year so that the profit will be realistically positive by 1 percentage point above the rate of inflation. In this context, this coordination will be based on the average real change noted in the index of industrial producers' prices in the last quarter and on the estimates about changes in these prices in the next 2 months. The first such coordination of interest rates will take place in May 1985; after that, beginning with July, it will be done regularly on a 3-monthly basis. In this connection, the memorandum envisages that the price trends again be examined when the 6-month economic results are axamined. During the year, the abolition of the present practice by banks to pay a uniform interest rate on all foreign exchange deposits, regardless of the currency involved, will be proposed; this means that differential rates of interest for individual currencies will be introduced. They will be determined according to the domicile interest rate, along with a stimulating percentage that will encourage saving in our banks.

According to the text of the memorandum, general and joint consumption should in realistic terms remain at the 1984 level as laid down in this year's resolution. In addition, the practice of returning the surplus of incomes over expenditure will be continues. This will reduce the tax rates and the contributions by the economy. Any surplus at the end of the year will be used to cover the expenditure planned for 1986.

A special section of the memorandum is devoted to the structural adaptation of our economy directed toward stable and balanced growth over a longer period. The problem connected with this is the fact that the meager financial resources are not being mobilized efficiently enough throughout Yugoslavia.

This problem should be discussed when adopting a new law on the banking system. The new regulations on investments are expected to expand the possibilities to pool labor and resources or associated labor organizations throughout the country. Efforts to attract capital from abroad have also led to changes in the law on joint investments of resources by foreign persons in Yugoslav development programs. This has eliminated obstacles that have previously discouraged foreign investors. In 1985, the social compact on the economically realistic assessment of investment projects will also be signed. The Banks' Association of Yugoslavia is also preparing a rule book on the procedure for assessing investments on the basis of a real estimate of the project selected. Structural adaptation also demands the study of using securities more widely in order to ensure resources for priority investments, in particular in cases which contribute to strengthening the integrated Yugoslav market. Within this context, a joint development policy of the country in energy production, production of basic raw materials, in agriculture, science and technology, and transport will be determined. Finally, fiscal and credit policy will encourage the directing of private savings to artisan craft industry, housing construction, and other production activities, in particular agriculture.

Instead of the present quarterly consultations with the IMF on the implementation of the memorandum, it is envisaged that these will be conducted on a biannual basis. In addition to the already noted basic criteria of the economic policy -- such as the level of net domestic assets, foreign exchange reserves and debts, the pursuance of a policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar and interest rates, and of the policy in the sphere of consumption -- regular criteria will be applied that are obligatory for all IMF members. This means that a new balance of payment restrictions will not be introduced.

LCY CC CONTROVERSY OVER ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

AU131924 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 85 p 3

["Anti-Inflation Program"; boxed report within the report on the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum in Belgrade on 6 March]

[Text] Does our current economic policy follow what was determined some time ago and written in the anti-inflation program? This question was present almost constantly in the discussion yesterday and especially today, the second day of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

It is not at all curious that it was so. Even yesterday many facts were presented here -- some had been known earlier -- about the fall in the real standard of living, the lagging behind of personal incomes in the unequal race with growing rates of inflation, on the "cost push" to prices, the "deadly" fall of the value of the dinar and such things. An unending number of assessments on this were expressed during the entire general party discussion.

In this context, during the discussion the anti-inflation program was often stated to be a document that we have not carried out, and it was said that precisely this harbors the reasons for inflation gaining more and more sway. Other participants in the discussion, a "minority" -- close to the daily business of implementing the economic policy -- indeed admitted that the program did not come to life, but they explained this with the fact that the general conditions changed quickly (upward) and that the quantified targets of the anti-inflation program were no longer practically attainable.

Although many members of the LCY Central Committee spoke about all this -- among them Branko Mikulic and Milka Planinc yesterday, and Milos Minic, Ivo Perisin, and Josip Vrhovec today -- they most frequently mentioned it as an aside, along with some "chief" subject of the discussion that was broader and different.

The fact that this "sour apple" was not properly bitten into at the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum is "the fault" of the work program of the highest party organ until the 13th LCY Congress which was set at the same session. As the main point on the agenda for the very next session of the LCY Central Committee, the program provides precisely a discussion of and a determination of the tasks in the struggle against inflation. Therefore the main discussion of the anti-inflation program was left for that session, and several speakers in the discussion asked that it be held "as soon as possible, perhaps before the end of March."

From the "hints" made yesterday and today, one could conclude that the LCY Central Committee members may then be presented with an "adjusted anti-inflation program" with quantified tasks that would be adjusted to all the unfavorable realities of our present economic time.

BORBA CRITICAL OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE WORK

AU131950 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9-10 March on page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Ivan Torov entitled "What Hampers Self-Criticism" that refers to the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum and says that it "confirmed the old truth that, when shortcomings are at stake, it is most difficult to speak about oneself in the same way others speak about one.

"What the party members demanded at the very beginning of the public debate -- that primarily those who have had a significant and, according to some, a decisive share in 'creating' an unfavorable social and party situation should speak critically and self-critically about their work -- nevertheless continued to be only a warning, even after the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum. It will be so at least until the 17th plenum at which, it was decided, the highest LCY organ until the congress should reexamine its responsibility and refer to its method and manner of work."

Torov says that "at least a part" of the Central Committee members at the session were "aware of the realization of their responsibility for the situation in society and the LCY." "At least a dozen Central Committee members, especially on the second day of the plenum, were persistent in their requests that the obligation emanating from the draft conclusions of the 13th session, and renewed in the just-adopted document of the 16th session, should be fulfilled without much delay and vacillation at all levels, and thus a step should be made that would perhaps change the minds of all those who express doubt in the aims and effects of the party debate, and additional influence would be exerted so that the party members -- one may say -- would be additionally motivated to action. The warnings sounded recently that the initial impetus has considerably abated and declined among the members, both because of the changes that fail to appear and because of the lack of self-criticism of the leaderships, are not unfounded. It is obvious that additional stimuli is needed in the form of solutions to big problems, as well as in the form of demands that leaderships should finally begin to behave like leaderships."

Torov quotes Milos Minic, Ivica Racan, and Nijaz Dizdarevic as being critical of the Central Committee's work, and says that he could also cite Miran Potrc, Vojo Srzentic, Bosko Siljegovic, Milan Dzajkovski, Slavojka Sultanovic, Metodija Stefanovski, and France Popit. "We have not cited them because of a possibility of being repetitious, but even the passages that we presented and that were spoken in the great hall of the SFRY Assembly, especially on the second day of the plenum, are a sufficient illustration of the atmosphere and of the increasingly pronounced dissatisfaction of the LCY Central Committee members with their actual position and role, and the inefficiency of the work of the highest LCY leadership between the two congresses."

DANAS REPORTS ON 'DIFFERENCES' AT LCY CC SESSION

AU141911 [Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 160 on 12 March on pages 4-8 carries a 4,000-word report by Jelena Lovric on the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 5 and 6 March, which contains the following passage:

"Reports -- that were almost a formality -- on the course of the general party discussion in the several communities, in the republics and provinces, which were the mark of the first half of the session, were interrupted in the early evening of the first day of the session when Milka Planinc ascended the rostrum.

"Although she expressly said that she speaks only as a member of the Central Committee, she was the only one who for the second part of her speech -- in which she presented extensive assessments about the work of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], the problems in the realization of the stabilization program, the present value of the anti-inflation program, the justification for its implementation, and the relations with the IMF -- obtained the right to speak for more than 15 minutes, without limitation. In her words, the present FEC is not able to work in any other way and to offer anything that would be essentially different from what it has offered, and if a different policy is desired, another government should be chosen.

"It appeared that immediately the death knell tolled to the practice that has wittily been described by somebody in the lobby during one of the preceding sessions in the following way: Even if somebody fires a verbal bomb at the Central Committee rostrum, the next speaker quite calmly reads his prepared speech as if nothing happened. Some LCY Central Committee members immediately asked for the right to reply, obviously wanting to enter into polemics with some positions and assessments presented by the FEC president. However, the working presidium expressed the suggestion that no discussion be held in connection with Milka Planinc' speech, because a discussion of the anti-inflation program is under preparation for the next Central Committee session.

"There were some replies on the following day, but only in passing, and all of them, as well as the second part of Milka Planinc's speech were carefully omitted from the shorthand reports intended for the public. It is difficult to say why it was decided to do this, but in each case the differences expressed were great and were briskly delivered."

Lovric lists Josip Vrhovec as demanding clarification regarding the anti-inflation program. She quotes Miran Potrc and Dragoslav Markovic on the responsibility of the Central Committee, and France Popit complaining that "our sessions reflect a stalemate." Popit is reported to have said that "the LCY Presidium lacks the strength to adopt a clear stand on the self-managing production relationship that is questioned by those who 'want to change the political system.'"

"Popit asked them in a raised voice to make clear in public what they really want. He demanded that the LCY Central Committee Presidium clear up the stalemate between the forces that strive for self-management and those that work from bureaucratuc positions, and he remarked that the Presidium lacks the strength to tell a republic or commune clearly that it is working in the wrong direction."

Lovric also quotes Ivica Racan, Tihomir Vilovic, Milos Minic, and Slavojka Sultanovic as being critical of the Central Committee work.

FOREIGN DEBT BROKEN DOWN BY REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

AU131754 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 85 p 2

[D. Vucinic report: "Why We Borrowed"]

[Excerpts] We have just concluded a BORBA investigation of the foreign exchange debts of the republics and provinces, the course of their repayment of foreign debts so far, and the forthcoming commitments this year and in the following years. The data were asked for (and on the whole obtained) immediately by our journalists.

It thus appears that the debt of Montenegro amounts to $850 million; of Macedonia, about $1.53 billion; of Vojvodina, $1.48 billion; Serbia, without the provinces, $3.71 billion; Kosovo $866 million; and Bosnia-Hercegovina, $1.86 billion.

The debt of Slovenia -- according to data that is not 100 percent official (the official statistics were not accessible to our journalist because, as it was said, the National Bank classifies them as confidential) -- amounts to about $1.48 billion. The debt of Croatia, again according to data that "because of some technical problems in the National Bank Accounts Center" could not be officially confirmed, amounts to a little over $3 billion.

To this total of about $14.74 billion one should add the supposed $4 or 5 billion that probably is in the books as the debt of the federation, and one obtains in this way, on paper, the well-known sum of the total foreign debts of the country.

It is difficult to calculate what the actual debt of any of the eight or nine of the Yugoslav borrowers, at least it is difficult for the public at large to do so.

This is simply because many of these facts are not published for the public or at least are released with great reluctance, particularly in any specific form. Thus, it is still not known how much of the debt was rescheduled to whom, and in which way, which means that the repayments were postponed last year and the year before.

It is known, for instance, that the debt is proportionally the lowest in Slovenia (because the foreign exchange inflow there is relatively the largest or most favorable in comparison with the outflow); and that the proportion of the debt in Serbia is also below the Yugoslav average, although its amount of short-term debt is the highest in Yugoslava.

Before It Is Too Late

It is also known, for instance, that the debt of Montenegro is 2.7-times higher than the country's average. Last year, more than 70 percent of the overall foreign exchange inflow went for debt repayment, and the proportion of the foreign exchange inflow from the developed countries that went for debt repayment was even about 90 percent. The economy of Macedonia is not quite so burdened with debt commitments, but not much less. This year, for instance, it plans to earn about $282 million from exports of goods and services, and $242 million will be due for repayment, mostly in the hard currency area. This means that 86 percent of foreign exchange earnings immediately to to repay the debt.

FEC PRESIDENT VISITS INDONESIA, THAILAND

Gives Press Conference

LD152118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today ended her official and friendly visit to Indonesia and left Jakarta for Bali. During her 3-day visit to Jakarta Milka Planinc had talks with Suharto, president of Indonesia, and other high-ranking officials of Indonesia political life.

Before leaving Jakarta Milka Planinc said at the press conference that the Yugoslav-Indonesian talks were related to the international situation, particularly the development of bilateral cooperation.

Recalling that there were no open questions between Yugoslavia and Indonesia, the FEC president pointed out that the talks on bilateral cooperation mostly ammounted to developing economic relations, "so that they can keep pace with the very good political relations." Milka Planinc stressed that her visit to Indonesia is in keeping with the good practice that the statesmen of the two close, independent, friendly, and nonaligned countries should meet and exchange views more often.

"We came to the country of the Bandung conference, which 30 years ago laid the cornerstone of the policy of peaceful coexistence that was accepted and further developed by the Nonaligned Movement," the FEC president said.

Answering journalists questions about the situation in the Nonaligned Movement Milka Planic, FEC president, stressed that one should strive to ensure that "the central part and the majority of the Nonaligned Movement should struggle for its original principles and spirit." The Nonaligned Movement is not static, she stressed, and pointed out that "the Nonaligned Movement is very wide-spread today and that many countries have numerous reasons and needs for accepting its principles and becoming actively involved in it." "We are aware of the fact that in this progressively orientated part of the world there have been those who, from time to time, leaned toward one bloc or another, but history proves that their own experiences makes them return to the original principles of the movement," the FEC president stressed. Within this framework she pointed out that such turnings, as well as the fact that some of the nonaligned countries are at war with one another, hinders the situation in the movement. But despite all this, the Nonaligned Movement continues and progreses."

According to Milka Planinc, the central part of the Nonaligned Movement, to which Yugoslavia and Indonesia belong, struggles to preserve the original spirit of the movement at all the important meetings, particularly those at which major decisions are made and principles established. Within this context she said that during her talks with President Suharto they discussed those issues and also issues in which the nonaligned countries should become even more involved.

Rikard Stajner, FEC member, said at the press conference, in an answer to the question on the reduction of bilateral economic cooperation with Indonesia, that the exchange, it was true, has perceptibly decreased, but that neither side has been reconciled to the situation and that many possibilities have been established for expanding cooperation. He pointed out that Yugoslav organizations are ready to increase the imports of goods from Indonesia. Recalling that Yugoslav organizations have been working there for a long time, particularly building power-generator projects, he pointed out that the pharmaceutical industry is also interested in doing business with Indonesia. "We wish to do more business and cooperate with Indonesia in joint production and investment and the application of technology," Stajner said.

Stops in Bali

LD151105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Jakarta, March 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc ended the official part of her visit to Indonesia and left Jakarta for Bali this morning. Planinc leaves Bali for a visit to Thailand tomorrow. At Jakarta airport, the Yugoslav premier was seen off by Indonesian Vice-President Umar Wirahadikusumah.

Arrives in Thailand

LD161154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 16 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bangkok, March 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc, who is heading a Yugoslav Government delegation on a current tour of South East Asian countries, arrived on a friendly and official visit to Thailand today at noon local time. The Yugoslav guests were welcomed by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and other government members.

It is assessed here that talks between the two premiers which start today will constitute a successful continuation of a mutually useful dialogue which opened during the Thai prime minister's visit to Belgrade last April. As expected, the two leaders' talks, as well as their aides' separate talks, will focus not only on the current international situation and the Kampuchean problem, which particularly concerns Thailand as Kampuchea's immediate neighbour, but also on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

Joint actions towards establishing more just international economic relations, elimination of the developed countries' protectionism and on South-South cooperation will be discussed during the talks.

Although modest results were achieved in bilateral trade, which recorded only five million dollars in the past few years, both sides express hope, linking it to their readiness and wide possibilities, that the figure will soon be increased and long-term forms of cooperation established. With the aim of expanding business and promoting mutual knowledge, Yugoslav enterprises organized an exhibition and seminar on the Yugoslav economy possibilities in 1983, which resulted in an increased exchange of economic delegations.

After the talks with the Thai prime minister, the Yugoslav premier will pay a courtesy visit to King Phumiphon of Thailand.

Talks With Officials

LD162007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the Thai King Phumiphon received Milka Planinc, FEC president, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Thailand, and had a fairly long cordial conversation with her. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon accompanied the FEC president. Rikard Stajner, FEC member, Budimir Loncar, foreign affairs deputy federal secretary, members of the Yugoslav delegation, and the Yugoslav Ambassador Ismet Redzic were with Milka Planinc.

During cordial and meaningul conversation on the present development of Thai-Yugoslav relations, the Thai sovereign spoke with respect of Yugoslavia and especially about President Tito's role in preserving world peace. He briefed the Yugoslav premier on Thailand's development and on efforts made to develop the country faster. After briefing the king of Thailand on the actions nonaligned Yugoslavia is taking toward disarmament and toward enabling the developing countries to take part on an equal footing in deciding the future of the world, Milka Planinc thanked the Thai sovereign for the reception and expressed the hope for further consolidation and the establishment of more fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Before her meeting with the Thai sovereign, the FEC president had the first round of talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. During the talks, which were characterized by their openness, cordiality, and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed the desire to promote and improve bilateral cooperation. The two sides also stressed that Prime Minister Tinsulanon's visit to Belgrade last April stimulated the more successful development of Thai-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres. Both sides emphasized the need for the present good relations to be matched by increased economic cooperation, which in recent years has been modest.

During the exchange of views on the latest world situation, the two sides welcomed the resumption of the dialogue between the two superpowers and expressed the hope that the process of rapprochement will not be limited to the highest levels, but will also include lower spheres so that peace can be strengthened and global disarmament achieved. In this context the FEC president informed her hosts about the efforts being made by the nonaligned countries to safeguard peace and about the movement's future activities, particularly those concerning the celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of the UN and the need for continued recognition of the principles set out in the UN Charter.

Just as during last year's talks in Belgrade, on this occasion, too, considerable attention was devoted to international economic relations, the situation in developing countries, and their difficulties resulting from the policy of protectionism pursued by the most developed countries. Particular reference was made to the developing countries' accumulated debts. Both sides agreed that nothing is being done to enable these countries to repay their debts and to start investing in their own development so as to stop the trend of falling behind developed countries. The Thai prime minister stressed that the policy of protectionism by the developed countries hampers the efforts by developing countries to market their goods, thus creating conditions for their further development.

Both sides emphasized the great importance of cooperation between developing countries themselves and expressed their readiness to cooperate with developed countries in those spheres where interests overlap and points of contact exist, to improve global conditions in the world and thereby the position of developing countries. The need was also stressed for the Croup of 77, in which both Yugoslavia and Thailand participate actively, to become more efficient in its relations with the developed world and to search for new opportunities to step up mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of global interdependence in world relations.

Speaking about the need to expand South-South cooperation, the two premiers made particular reference to bilateral cooperation, which has shown some, but still inadequate, signs of progress. They agreed that it was necessary to take advantage of all the existing possibilities to increase trade between the two countries through joint businesses and the transfer of technology and knowledge. The forthcoming meeting of the two countries' mixed committee for economic cooperation should identify, more closely, the concrete areas of cooperation.

Yugoslavia can help Thailand with constructing its ports, in the fields of shipbuilding, electro-industry, and in the machine-building industry. Prime Minister Tinsulanon expressed his satisfaction with the jobs so far completed by Yugoslav enterprises and said that he expects them to be followed by others. The FEC president informed her host about Yugoslavia's readiness to increase imports of Thai products, particularly tapioca, which she hopes will be accompanied by increased exports of our goods to Thailand. All this will result in a considerable increase in trade between the two countries. This issue will be discussed in detail during tomorrow's separate talks between Rikard Stajner, FEC member, and the Thai partners.

In the talks on topical international issues, the Thai prime minister used the opportunity to inform the FEC president of the latest developments in this part of the world, particularly about the Cambodian problem. He spoke about Thailand's difficulties caused by the further escalation of the conflict on Cambodia-Thailand border.

Prime Minister Tinsulanon was in favor of a political solution to the 6-year-old Cambodian problem with the active participation of the world community and on the basis of UN resolutions that call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the right of the Khmer people to self-determination. Both sides also pointed to the unsatisfactory state of relations in the world in which the existing crisis are not being solved, thus causing concern in the international community.

Stressing that there are no outstanding issues in relations between the two countries and that they share views on the majority of the issues discussed, the two sides agreed to use tomorrow's informal meetings to discuss those issues that could not be included in today's talks. Budimir Loncar, foreign affairs deputy federal secretary, and his colleagues from the Thai Foreign Ministry plan to hold separate talks tomorrow. Milka Planinc, FEC president, will tour Bangkok cultural monuments tomorrow. In the evening, Premier Tinsulanon will give a formal dinner for the guests from Yugoslavia.

Meets With Prime Minister

LD172035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc FEC president, and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today continued their talks on promotion of Yugoslav-Thai cooperation and on the international situation. After the separate talks which Dr Rikard Stajner, FEC member, and Deputy Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar held with their ministerial counterparts, the two prime ministers expressed satisfaction over the results of the visit, pointing out that the very favorable basis for the establishment of much broader and more lasting economic cooperation must now be exploited. It was stated during the meeting that Dr Rikard Stajner had with Praphat Limpraphan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, that since the last meeting 3 months ago new initiatives have occurred in the development of economic relations, and that good prospects and resolve existed for the present talks to soon take on a concrete form. Dr Stajner informed the prime minister that some of our work organizations had prepared proposals for long-term cooperation and joint ventures in the field of energy, power transmission equipment, telecommunications, shipbuilding, and pharmaceuticals, as well as in port construction and equipment. In this context, as the Maribor Metalna works have already offered to do, our work organizations would not act only as enterprises doing the work, but would also offer long-term cooperation, joint investments, and their readiness to transfer the modern technology required by Thailand for quicker development. Both sides stressed that through parallel export-import business the two countries could substantially increase the present modest volume of mutual commodity exchange.

Yugoslavia has offered Thailand its port facilities for tapioca and rubber storage and distribution for the European market beyond. The implementation of this broadly-based cooperation program, which offers great possibilities, will be discussed again this year during the meeting of the joint council of businessmen, and at the meeting of the mixed committee due to be held in Belgrade.

During the separate talks held this morning by Budimir Loncar, foreign affairs deputy federal secretary, with Thai Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, an exchange of views continued on the international situation and on focal points of crisis in the world. Talks on this issue were launched yesterday by the prime ministers. On this occasion agreement was again expressed, especially on the activities of Group-77, within the scope of which the two countries are working actively for the establishment of a new international economic system.

During in-depth talks that went on for 2 hours, reference was made to arms control and to the need for disarmament in the world. The diplomats of the two countries also discussed the problems of the developing countries, especially North-South relations, which, it was said, had to be changed and established on a more equal basis. In analysing hotbeds of crisis in the world, Minister Sawetsila briefed Budimir Loncar on the situation in the area, dwelling especially on the Cambodian problem. As a neighboring country, Thailand is working for a political solution of the Cambodian problem on the basis of the UN resolutions that call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and for free elections.

Agreement was also voiced that concerning the relations between our two countries, between which there are no problems, work should be accelerated on the agreement to abolish double taxation, the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, and the agreement on air traffic.

Tonight Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will give a formal dinner for the Yugoslav delegation, during which toasts will be exchanged.

Presents Toast at Dinner

LD172348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1725 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Toast by Milka Planinc, FEC president, at 17 March Bangkok dinner in her honor, hosted by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon]

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We have come to Thailand with the same aim and desire: to give an incentive and fresh contributions and contents to the further advancement of friendly cooperation between our two countries. The pleasure at the meeting and talks with you is all the greater because we have been given the opportunity to visit and get to know your lovely country, which has such a long history of sturggle to preserve its independence, and a rich tradition."

"The results we have achieved in mutual cooperation encourage us. They give us the right to believe and expect cooperation to continue to develop in all spheres of mutual interest for the two countries. In our talks, which have taken place in a very cordial atmosphere, we noted that there are still considerable untapped possibilities to promote our relations, in particular in the economic sphere," Milka Planinc said.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, went on: "Today, when the world faces such unfavorable development, cooperation between Yugoslavia and Thailand, both bilaterally and in the UN, in the Group of 77 and other bodies, along with our firm adherence to peace and the goals of unhindered and independent development of all countries, certainly also has its meaning and a broader reason.

"We in Yugoslavia share the deep concern of the broadest international community about the long-standing crisis of the political and economic relations in the world. With our activity at the UN, in the Nonaligned Movement to which we belong, at the CSCE, and other international forums, as well as with our bilateral relations, we are trying to make our contribtuion to altering the present unfavorable situation.

"We are convinced that in an interdependent world that is on the threshold of a new millenium, this can only be achieved through dialogue and not through confrontation, through joint action and goodwill of all countries and only on the basis of respecting the interests and the right of all peoples, both big and small, to independence and free choice of their own path of development.

"We see in this the only sensible and acceptable alternative to the present worsening of international circumstances, and in the process of negotiations at all relevant forums, the only way to preserve peace, security, and progress in the world.

"Therefore we, as well as the world as a whole, have welcomed the indicated readiness by the superpowers to begin fresh negotiations on arms control and disarmament. We hope that this will contribute to the relaxation of tension in the world and to curbing the arms race which threatens the existence of mankind.

"At the same time we expect that this time the well-known experiences of the past will also be taken into consideration, experiences that show that negotiations on problems referring to the existence and vital interests of all countries could yield lasting positive results only if directed at implementing universal detente, which should also include the interest and contribution by the broadest international community.

"It is only through negotiations based on the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of peaceful active coexistence that we can arrive at political solutions to disputes and crises. This is precisely what both Yugoslavia and Thailand are working for. We aspire to creating a world in which all peoples will have equal opportunities for unhindered and independent development in conditions of peace.

"It is within these frameworks that we also see a just solution of the problem of Cambodia, a solution that will make it possible for the Khmer people to build their future on the foundations of independence and full sovereignty. We back your efforts and the efforts of the ASEAN countries, to which your country also belongs, that are aimed at finding such a solution on the basis of the UN resolutions and the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement.

"We follow with attention your international activity. Your desire to have the foreign presence and military rivalry in the region eliminated and the region turned into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, is both close and understandable to us.

"Mr Prime Minister, the reasons for the worsening of the international situation also lie in the constant widening of the gap between developed and developing countries and in the deep crisis of international economic relations. It is natural that our two countries cooperate closely with other developing countries in trying to overcome this situation. We, therefore, welcome Thailand's activity to strengthen the developing countires' mutual economic cooperation and to change the present situation in relations between developed and developing countries and set up a new international economic order.

"Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country, deeply loyal to the cause of peace and equitable international cooperation. We work for the implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi that offer a way out of the crisis of existing political and economic relations in the world.

"In the present tense situation, the Nonaligned Movement operates as a significant, independent, and global factor that expresses the interests and aspirations of the whole of mankind.

"It is with great satisfaction that I can note that our talks have confirmed that we have similar or identical views on the most important international issues. What gives me particular pleasure is the readiness by both sides to continue to develop relations as a whole, and we expect with great optimism and conviction that our two friendly countries will achieve even more successful mutual cooperation," Milka Planinc said at the end of her toast.

Departs Thailand for India

LD181209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, ended her 3-day official and friendly visit to Thailand today and left for New Delhi. At Bangkok military airport the president of the Yugoslav Government was seen off by Premier Prem Tinsulanon and members of his government. Ismet Redzic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Thailand, was also present at the airport. In the course of the 2-day talks, the FEC president and the Thai premier conducted a detailed exchange of views on the international situation and bilateral relations. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with mutual relations and on a course of future economic cooperation which has great potentials.

It was also agreed during the separate talks held by Rikard Strajner, FEC member, Thai partners that businessmen in both countries should take advantage of good political relations and establish long-term forms of cooperation not only by increasing the volume of trade but by founding mixed enterprises, by joint investment, and by transferring the Yugoslav technology necessary for Thailand's faster development. The Yugoslav side expressed its readiness to increase its imports of tapioca and sorghum and offered Yugoslav port facilities to be used for distributing Thai raw materials to European markets.

It was also agreed that, as soon as possible, an agreement should be reached on abolishing double taxation and contracts concluded on scientific and technical cooperation and air transport.

Just as was the case during the visits to Malaysia and Indonesia, the talks in Thailand particularly focused on the hotbeds of crisis threatening world peace and on which the two sides have similar or identical views. Both sides stressed that problems such as the Cambodian one, which, because of its proximity, is of particular interest to Thailand, should be solved by political means only and on the basis of the UN Charter and the policy of peaceful active coexistence. The two countries also welcomed the great powers' proclaimed readiness to open negotiations on arms control and disarmament, but stressed that all countries should actively participate in the search for solutions to political and eccnomic problems burdening international relations. It was also stated, with satisfaction, that Yugoslavia and Thailand had been cooperating with other developing countries in eliminating the causes of the widening gap between North and South and in establishing a new international economic system.

It was agreed that a meeting of the mixed committee should be held this year, probably in Belgrade, aimed at further promoting bilateral economic cooperation.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Sukrija

LD152053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, has held talks with Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Party of the Revolution (CCM) of Tanzania and presideat of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is visiting our country as guest of the SFRY Presidency. In cordial and friendly talks, which took place in a spirit of full mutual understanding, Dusan Dragosavac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; Djordje Jakovljevic, Federal Executive Council [FEC] member; Ivan Ivekovic, SFRY ambassador in Tanzania; Borislav Milosevic, head of the LCY Central Committee specialized service section for international cooperation; Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzania minister of foreign affairs; Msimu Abdurahman Hassan, information, radio, television, and sport for the Zanzibar Government; Butiku, Office of the President private secretary; Bantu, Ministry of Foreign Affairs department head; and others took part.

Satisfaction was expressed with the development of traditionally good and friendly relations between the LCY and the CCM and between Yugoslavia and Tanzania. Ali Sukrija and Julius Nyerere pointed out the need to promote and intensify cooperation between the LCY and the CCM on well-known principles, and they stressed that the potential and mutual readiness for this exist. The conviction was expressed that regular meetings by representatives of the LCY and the CCM contributed to further strengthening Yugoslav-Tanzanian cooperation and the friendship between the Yugoslav Tanzanian people.

Ali Sukrija spoke about our socioeconomic and political situation, about the activity of the LC in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and about the development of the system of socialist self-management, implementation of the leading role of the LCY in society, and preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, as well as about the LCY's international activity.

President Julius Nyerere spoke about the activity of the CCM in the socialist construction of the country with reliance on one's own resources and in accordance with the country's specific conditions, as well as the activity of the CCM in the international sphere, and in particular about the situation in southern Africa.

By proceeding from Yugoslavia and Tanzania's adherence to the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment, the need was stressed in the talks for even greater commitment and cooperation between the LCY and the CCM, as well as of other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the struggle for peace and resolution of urgent international problems, and in particular for the building of a new international economic order. It was stressed that the present economic relations in the world must be fundamentally changed and that all world progressive forces should act in this direction. Both sides pointed out the need to develop and strengthen cooperation on the basis of independence, equality, noninterference, and mutual respect. Support was confirmed for efforts made by frontline countries and liberation movements of southern Africa to achieve the decolonization of Namibia and the right of all people to self-determination, freedom, independence, and comprehensive development.

Gives Speech at Dinner

EA152146 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade President Nyerere has urged developing countries to unite and cooperate in dealing with poor economic conditions and social problems which prevail in their countries. He said developing countries have been very slow in grasping the importance of uniting, and that it is imperative for them to do so now when they are faced with tremendous economic difficulties.

Mwalimu was speaking at a dinner party given in his honor by President Veselin Djuranovic of Yugoslavia. He said many people in Africa depend on the assistance of rich countries that are still refusing to give enough assistance to find a solution to the problems of developing countries, a fact which forms the basis for the economic crisis in Africa.

President Nyerere also condemned the big powers for continuing to support the apartheid policy of the racist regime in southern Africa. In reply, President Djuranovic pledges that Yugoslavia will continue to support the efforts of frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa as well as the liberation fronts struggling to bring about independence and to remove colonialism, apartheid, and foreign intervention.

Resumes Talks With Djuranovic

LD152216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 March (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Julius Nyerere, Republic of Tanzania president, resumed their official political talks in the White Palace at Dedinje this evening.

The exchange of views focused on international economic issues. Both sides expressed concern over the exceptionally unfavorable international economic trends and the tendency to introduce ideological factors into international economic relations. It was stated, among other things, that as early as 1974 the United Nations adopted a declaration on the international economic system, but that nothing has so far been done to implement it. On the contrary, the economic position of developing countries has drastically deteriorated, while their foreign debts have shot up to $900 billion and are continuing to rise. The fall in the prices of raw materials, protectionism, and the absence of any tangible results in the North-South negotiations represent additional factors in the existing state of international economic relations.

The two presidents agreed that the nonaligned countries should search for ways to overcome the present situation. The need was also stressed to resume the dialogue between developed and developing countries and increase cooperation, understanding, and other links between the developing countries themselves. This global problem should concern all nonaligned countries, it was agreed. It is expected that economic relations will be one of the priority issues at the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda in September.

In the talks, which were also attended by the two presidents' aides, reference was made to East-West relations. The agreement between the two superpowers to talk about the disarmament complex was assessed as positive, but at the same time, it was stressed that both small- and medium-size countries, that is, all the members of the international community, should be included in this process. Reference was also made to other aspects of the nonaligned countries' activity aimed at safeguarding peace and strengthening security.

Before this evening's talks, Julius Nyerere talked to representatives of the Federal Fund for the Development of Undeveloped Republics and the Province of Kosovo.

Julius Nyerere, Republic of Tanzania president, left Belgrade for Ljubljana this evening where top-level Yugoslav-Tanzanian talks will be resumed.

Explains Lusaka Decision

EA161856 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade -- President Nyerere, who is visiting the SFRY, today explained to African ambassadors here the decision by the frontline states not to recognize the peace agreement between Mozambique and the South African Boer regime. The frontline countries met in Lusaka recently to discuss the agreement.

President Nyerere told the ambassadors that although Mozambique signed the agreement hoping that the Boer regime would stop aiding Mozambican bandits, South Africa has ignored the accord and increased its aid to the bandits.

Mwalimu Nyerere said while Mozambique has respected the accord, frontline states have tried to persuade Western states to pressure the Boer regime into respecting the Nkomati accord. Hence, Mwalimu said, South Africa's ignoring of the accord has made the frontline states see it as useless. Mwalimu also said: Preparations for the upcoming OAU summit are proceeding well and it will be held as planned.

Holds Final Talks, Departs

LD171513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Julius Nyerere, president of the Republic of Tanzania, who paid an official visit to our country, left Yugoslavia today. At Ljubljana Brnik Airport the high-ranking guest and other members of the Tanzanian delegation were seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; France Popit, SR of Slovenia Presidency president, Raif Dizdarevic, foreign affairs secretary, Dusan Sinigoj, Slovene Executive Council president, and other officials.

The final round of talks between Julius Nyerere and Veselin Djuranovic, devoted primarily to the situation in Africa, was held in Brdo near Kranj this morning. President Nyerere explained his views on the three aspects of the situation in southern Africa: the issue of Namibia's independence, South Africa's relations with the front-line countries, and the problem of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. Both sides agreed that Africa is becoming the place where foreign interests overlap and where the blocs fight for spheres of influence by resorting to direct interference in the internal affairs of some African countries, above all of those that have chosen socialist relations and the original principles of nonalignment.

During today's round of talks between Julius Nyerere and Veselin Djuranovic, full support was voiced for the goals of the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. It was stressed that the solutions to the issue of Namibia must be sought in the context of the UN resolutions, particularly Resolution No 435, and in line with the decisions adopted at the nonaligned countries' meetings. The international community and the nonaligned countries must direct their efforts toward completing the process of decolonization in southern Africa as soon as possible.

It was stressed in this connection that the next session of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries in Delhi will be primarily devoted to the issue of Namibia and that the nonaligned countries will use the occasion to reaffirm their positions on this burning issue, which has been a burden on international relations.

In his analysis of the situation in southern Africa, Julius Nyerere warned that despite different tactical moves made by the regime in Pretoria, the Republic of South Africa continues its efforts to destabilize the neighboring countries and its policy towards this part of the world remains unchanged. It was also emphasized that at their recent meeting in Lusaka the frontline states were fully united in their determination to consolidate their internal stability.

During the talks full support was also expressed for the people of South Africa and their struggle against apartheid. It was also agreed that the regime in Pretoria had not essentially changed its policy and that the struggle against apartheid is gaining ground, thus heightening the awareness of the broadest masses.

The two presidents assessed Nyerere's visit to Yugoslavia as very useful and as a contribution to the better understanding and strengthening of the traditional friendship between Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The two sides also emphasized that the 40th anniversary of the UN should be adequately marked and used to win greater recognition for the principles set out in the UN Charter.

Communique on Visit Issued

LD172112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 17 Mar 85

["Joint Communique on Nyerere's Visit to Yugoslavia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Julius Nyerere, chairman of the CCM, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia 14-17 March 1985 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

President Julius Nyerere, with members of the delegation, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave. President Julius Nyerere also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Hero on Mt Avala.

Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, and Marjan Rozic, SAWPY Federal Conference president, had talks with Julius Nyerere, CCM Chairman. They exchanged views on cooperation between the LCY and SAWPY and the CCM.

While in the SFRY, President Julius Nyerere visited the SR of Slovenia. In Ljubljana he had talks with France Popit, SR of Slovenia Presidency president. President Nyerere visited a number of industrial enterprises, historical and cultural monuments, and institutions of the SR of Slovenia.

At a formal session of the Belgrade City Assembly, President Julius Nyerere was made an honorary citizen of Belgrade. President Julius Nyerere was also given the title of honorary doctor of sciences of Ljubljana University.

In the talks between the two presidents, held in an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship, and mutual respect, the following took part:

On the Yugoslav side: Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, FEC member; Ivan Ivekovic, SFRY ambassador in the United Republic of Tanzania; Dusan Litvinovic, advisor to the SFRY Presidency president on foreign political issues; Aleksandar Psoncak, head of administration for sub-Saharan Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the Tanzanian side: Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs; Msimu Abdurahman Hassan, minister of information, radio, television, and sport; G. Rutihinda, principal secretary at the Ministry of Finance; J. Butiku, personal secretary to the president of the Republic; D. Bantu, head of the Department for European and American Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Julius Nyerere, United Republic of Tanzania president, held a broad exchange of views on the further development of cooperation between the SFRY and the United Republic of Tanzania regarding current international issues, as well as activities of the Nonaligned Movement directed at a more efficient implementation of the goals and influences of the nonaligned policy in the present international situation.

In his capacity as chairman of the OAU and frontline states, President Nyerere acquainted the Yugoslav side with the most topical developments in the situation on the African Continent, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

The two presidents also informed one another about the internal development of the two countries.

The two presidents paid particular attention to the prospects for expanding all forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania and pointed out the hitherto successful development of relations between our two friendly and nonaligned countries. In the talks, both sides expressed their desire and readiness to make further efforts to expand economic relations in spheres in which there are joint interests and real possibilities.

At the seventh session of the mixed Tanzanian-Yugoslav committee held in Dar es Salaam, a positive assessment was made and weaknesses established [as received], the further promotion and strengthening of which will expand economic relations between our two friendly developing countries.

The two sides pointed out that cooperation between sociopolitical organizations of the two countries so far has been very useful, in particular between the LCY and the CCM.

In the talks between the SFRY Presidency president and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, the topical international situation was discussed in detail. It was noted that it is marked by the further complication of existing problems, conflicts, and crises in individual parts of the world. It was pointed out that resorting to a policy of force, interference, pressure, and military intervention, in particular toward small and nonaligned countries, seriously threatens peace and security in the world.

The two sides stressed the need to take immediate measures to revive detente, as well as to prevent a further worsening of political and economic relations in the world. The significance of respecting the principles of peaceful coexistence, as well as the need to strengthen the role of the UN, of the Nonaligned Movement, and of the OAU and other progressive international factors in preserving world peace was emphasized.

TEXT Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the Geneva talks between the superpowers, with the aim of negotiating and reaching agreement in connection with resolving major international problems that affect the world as a whole, have started.

President Julius Nyerere informed President Veselin Djuranovic about the peace initiative of six leaders contained in the Delhi declaration. It was noted that this is a useful initiative in line with the principles of the declaration adopted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

In their talks, the two presidents noted with regret the absence of results in changing the present unequal and unjust international political and economic system.

They expressed concern at the lack of readiness by developed countries to contribute to reducing the gap between industrially developed countries and developing countries. In this context, they stressed the significance of the actions by the Nonaligned Movement to establish a new international economic order.

The two sides agreed that the problems of debts of developing countries, which are linked with the functioning of the international financial-monetary system, cause major adverse sociopolitical changes in developing countries. The need to set in train a dialogue between developing countries -- the debtors -- and developing countries -- the creditors -- was stressed. The need to achieve concrete results and greater understanding for the difficulties and problems of the developing countries by developed countries was also stressed.

The two sides confirmed their lasting adherence to the policy of nonalignment and the significance of implementing the original principles of the movement as the basis for strengthening peace and security in the world, resolving international problems, and promoting constructive cooperation by states in creating new political and economic relations in the world. The two presidents pointed out the need to strengthen the role of nonalignment as the only alternative to a bloc policy. The significance was also emphasized of the policy of nonalignment in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, interference in other countries' internal affairs, all forms of foreign domination and hegemony, and division of the world into spheres of influence.

Proceeding from the decisions of the final declaration of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Delhi, which has confirmed the irreplaceability and efficacy of the original principles of nonalignment, the two sides stressed their resolve to make the greatest contribution to the forthcoming activities and efforts of the nonaligned countries. In this context, attention was also paid to preparation of the forthcoming conference of foreign affairs ministers of nonaligned countries in Luanda and New Delhi.

The two presidents expressed regret about the disputes and conflicts between individual nonaligned countries as this weakens the action ability of the Nonaligned Movement and threatens its unity. They stressed the need for nonaligned countries to resolve their disputes by peaceful means and by negotiations in line with the principles of nonaligned policy.

The two sides gave particular attention to the African situation. As chairman of the OAU and frontline states, President Nyerere informed the Yugoslav side in detail about the results of the 20th summit of the OAU and the ministerial meeting of the OAU held recently in Addis Ababa, about the activities of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the liberation of Africa and the decisions of the summit of the frontline states, which has just finished in Lusaka.

LAST LINE

He informed the Yugoslav side of the joint programs by countries belonging to the Coordination Conference for Development of the African South (SADCC), including Tanzania, whose aim is economic emancipation and harmonious development of the broader region. President Nyerere also discussed the friendly relations the United Republic of Tanzania is developing with its immediate neighbors.

The Yugoslav side paid tribute to President Nyerere, to the United Republic of Tanzania, and to other frontline countries for the role they are playing in the struggle of the people of southern Africa for their liberation and national independence and the abolition of apartheid and racial discrimination. It reaffirmed its support for this struggle and for the efforts which African countries, especially the frontline states, including Tanzania and President Nyerere, are making to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to strengthen their nonaligned position. In denouncing the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa against this system. The two presidents paid tribute to the frontline states for their support for liberation movements in the African National Congress, and Pan-Africanist Congress, by the international community in the resolution of the problems of these countries and the consequences of the aggressive policy of the RSA.

The two presidents confirmed Yugoslavia and Tanzania's full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of its sole ligitimate representative, SWAPO. They stressed the need for the whole international community to be more actively involved in the unconditional application of the UN plan for Namibia in keeping with Security Council Resolution No 435.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the role the UN must play in the efforts to fully liberate Africa and to solve the problems of that continent on the basis of the OAU charter, the UN Charter, and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides support the efforts directed towards devising a peaceful solution to the problem of Chad and the West Sahara on the basis of OAU decisions and the generally recognized principles and rights of the peoples to decide their future for themselves, without outside interference.

The two sides also renewed their support for the proposal to hold a UN conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the developments in the Middle East and emphasized the need for a comprehensive solution to the crisis in order to establish lasting peace and stability in that part of the world on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to independence and their own state under PLO leadership. The two sides denounced Israel because of its refusal to carry out appropriate UN decisions and because it is extending its occupation of Arab territories.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed their regret over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and pointed out the danger of its extension and the resultant harmful consequences for the interests of those countries and peace and security in that region and wider afield too.

The two presidents expressed their concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region and expressed full support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and the declaration of the Nicaraguan Government regarding a peaceful solution to the problems in Central America.

The two sides insist on a solution to the crisis along the lines of the authentic principles of the Nonaligned Movement the decisions of its Coordination Bureau in Managua, and the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

In relation to their bilateral cooperation, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the visit, which confirm the high level of friendly relations between the SFRY and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania and chairman of the CCM, expressed his gratitude to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the friendly nations and nationalities of Yuglslavia for the warm welcome and solicitude accorded him and the delegation members during his stay in Yugoslavia.

Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course through diplomatic channels.